YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,028—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	P. Cruglietto	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

THROUGH TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 660.	Rs. 375.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28 Aug. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schnitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duc. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets. 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH-MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenger and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brougham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH PHARMACY, ESPLANADE ROAD

NOW OPEN for EVERY DESCRIPTION of PHARMACEUTICAL WORK. Dispensing under SPECIAL ENGLISH QUALIFIED SUPERVISION.

PERFUMES AND SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA!

LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE LOZENGES: Ans. 4 per oz.
DELECTABLE JUJUBES, containing Marsh-mallow, Tolu, &c.: Ans. 12 per bot.
ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM, Delicious Balsamic cordial. Equally efficacious in acute and chronic cases. Ans. 8 And Ans. 14 per bot.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, for the official year 1899-1900.

Price per copy Rs. 6-4-0.

P. R. CADELL,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.

Bombay, 24th August, 1900.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.—1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

FIRST FORFEITS for the WESTERN INDIA STAKES and the GOVERNOR'S CUP are due on or before 7 P.M., THURSDAY, 30th August.

HANDICAP for WESTERN INDIA Stakes and Governor's Cup will be published on 1st September, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 23rd August 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE,

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	23	16
With Single Temple	30	24	16
With Cur	30	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	30	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glass, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 2 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	25	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	25	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	34	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TWO ANNAS FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

AS the above FUND is to be CLOSED soon, ladies and gentlemen who may have collected subscriptions for the same are requested to send them over to the undersigned at Sir D. M. PETIT'S office, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "AGLAJA" from SHANGHAI and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, which will be landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

And such other business as may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 1st September inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

ALFRED PELL, General Manager.

Bombay, August 23th, 1900.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET

BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD, SILVERTOWN.

ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

Sole Agents in Bombay for

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON.

Particulars and Prices on Application.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS. NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12¾ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20¾ by 13¾ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32¾ by 20½ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¾ by 19¼ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17¾ by 29¾ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17¾ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32¾ by 18¾ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18¾	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24½ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,

No. 35, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS, FINE Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest, Rs. 2-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

CUPS and SAUCERS, Breakfast size, various Printed Patterns, usual price annas 5, Reduced to Annas 3 to clear stock.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, seven Tiger and three Panther skins in excellent order. Price Rs. 100 each, or Rs. 85 each if three or more are taken. Apply "X," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to No. "101," care of this paper.

RUSTY CYCLE PARTS: Have them Nickle-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadow Street, Bombay. Silver and other Electro-plating and Bronzing undertaken.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PRESIDENT DEEN DAYAL & SONS have photographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Shut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic Work orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 25), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wellington House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome substantial made teakwood and blackwood household furniture, of which few pieces are by John Roberts, plated ware crockery and glassware, Ebonized Cottage piano by Rose and Co., musical boxes, drawing room seats, inlaid silk tapestry and velvet, cabinet, marble top tables, Skinner's half plate camera with Lancaster lens, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments nearly new, China matting, etc., the property of T. McDERMOTT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Grants Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, mahogany cottage piano, by Rose and Co. in good order, Singer's hand sewing machines, pneumatic bicycle in good order, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, &c., the property of H. S. COPE, Esq.

The above is on view.

SALE OF READYMADE WOLLEN SUITS.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned a consignment of about 200 ready made new woollen English suits.

The above will be sold each suit at a time, to meet buyers, and are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End House, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teak wood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, superior porcelainware, glassware semi grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, books, Persian and Indian rugs and carpets, pictures, incandescent gas chandeliers, wearing apparel, iron safe, first rate mahogany full size slate billiard table, by Thurston with balls, cues, gas lamp, &c complete, handsome English built rubber tyred wheel brougham by F Mulliner and Co. of London, English built rubbertyred wheel landau by Hooper and Co of London, sets of single and double harness, goats, and girl's English saddles, garden plants in tubs and pots, &c, the property of the late J H Sleigh, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjibhoy Powvalla, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May, 1899:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,715 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155, New Nos. 13660 and 13, old Survey No. and new Survey No. together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2140 and 2143 and Street No. 87 (1) (2) and (3), and all which premises are situate, lying and being on the north side of Khetwady Back Road, at Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Khimraj Shrigurdas, on or towards the west by the property of Arab Abdul Aziz, on or towards the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Manekji Sorabji Powvalla, and partly by the property of Jehangirjee Dadabhoy Khumbatta, and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Back Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgager and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsetjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th August, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgager, Abdulali Karimjee, and in pursuance of a power of sale vested in the second mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 28th day of June, 1898, the following property:—

All those pieces or parcels of garden and hilly fazendari ground, situate, lying and being on the Worlee Hill, on the south side of the Worlee Road, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 61,849 square yards, be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a road leading from Mahalaxmi to Worlee, on or towards the west partly by the property of Gopal Keroji and Gowroji and partly by the property of Waman Sadashivji, on or towards the north partly by the Worlee Temple and partly by the property of Ramchander Hubbaji, and on or towards the south by the property of Varjiwandas Madhowdas and Narotamdas Madhowdas, partly by the property of Damodhar Ballaji, partly by the property of Gowroji, partly by the property of Balog Mistry, partly by the property of Madhowdas, and which said tenements and premises are in the possession of the mortgager.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, Road, near Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one folding harmonium, one violin, one dilroba, one large singer sewing machine, marble clock and time pieces, rich flower vases, one strong glass fronted miniature rubber tyred open quarters brougham, one handsome strong mail phaeton in very good order, one handsome strong bay Arab hore, 15 hands, seven years old, quite in harness, two racing and one gentleman's saddles, &c., &c., the property of MAHOMEDBHOY AHMED LADUCK, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau in good order,
1 strong built dog-cart,
1 second hand Madras built glass fronted miniature brougham by "Simpson."
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness,
1 grey, pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 Faltan Road, opposite the School of Art, near Crawford Market, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery and best plated ware, one Singer's hand-sewing machine, valuable oil paintings and water colour pictures, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hindi and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, &c., the property of L WICKHAM Esq.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW GAZETTE STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hossein Hasson Ally, Abdul Ally Husson Ally, and Sulemanjee Hussan Ally, under the power of sale reserved by an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of December 1888, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of buildings built thereon situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Cazee Street, in the registration district and sub district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of and Revenue under No. 825, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 95, containing by admeasurement in breadth 20 feet, and in length 60 feet, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Cazee Street, on or towards the north by the house of Haik Mahomed Shaik Abdulla, and on or towards the south by a public Banian Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhuramsey, Cama and Hormasji solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 29th August, 1900.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES, No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected.

New and Largely REDUCED PREMIUMS.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A., Acting Secretary.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE, MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers FOR TERMS APPLY TO VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

3, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	..	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI, Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 33 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR, RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to a half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banicpore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALA—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD REPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts.	Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts.	Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND

A good wholesome Whisky at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabuiker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Estate Manager to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

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FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its f

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES ON 29TH AUGUST AND 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1900.

RACE SPECIALS at REDUCED RATES including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure of the Poona Race Course, will be RUN between BOMBAY and POONA on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of August and SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1900.

For particulars, see Poster Notices or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd of August 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

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TERMS on Application:

TO THE MANAGER.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 2-0-0.
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5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

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1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c, &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on appplication, Edition 1819.
VERY SCARCE.
(In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
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3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED: Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £12 6).

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THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

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Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standard camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the

SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, on the Palava Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karnannand Sadashiv containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length being house No. 113, and bounded on the North by Public Road, on the East and West by the Gully and the house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govind Lilaji, on the South by the Gully and the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman and assessed by Ward No. 2138, Street No. 278-280.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 93 39 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Andharoo Cawasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariywala which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under old No. 570, new No. 2672, old Survey No. 216, and new Survey No. 8197, and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or stable and premises and two Cocoanut Trees standing and being thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 9 3 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi Lane, on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jaggonnathji Shanker Sheth and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 28 3, Street No. 114-116, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHABHA ANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated 8th August, 1900.

*A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

READ THIS!

READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper pleading to the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,187½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	57
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	26	all	3 pr. ct.	3
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage ..	70	1,000	600	Nil	
Ajitanal	1,500	1,100	all		150
Anglo-Indian ..	1,345	..	0	Nil	12
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	0m
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Baliary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
ombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
ombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdR. 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India...	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,350
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	650
Coimbatore S. and W.....	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit. Industan	1,250 / 875	1,000 / 1,000	1,000 / 1,000	Nil / Nil	260 / 340
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	490
Hope Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	1,700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	165
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	Nil	430
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	25
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold.....	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	162
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,825
Manaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Mchanbhai Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	4,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,700
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	25,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 45	1,425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
adura Mills... ational	7,779 / 500	100 / 1,000	100 / 1,000	Nil / Nil	... / pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	100
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Mil 1	500
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	55
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	490
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1750
Soondercas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvdRs 12½	135
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	200
Star of India. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	555
Sassoon and Allance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2.	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishanker Lukhmishankur Mill Co. Ld..	990	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	8550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	2100	...	...	...
B. B. & C.I.R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	645 xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	1167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulee Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Khangaum ...	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.....	240	460	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Motisell Co ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	390
Munmar M....	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	510
New Indian ...	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	335
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart.....	...	000	—	Rs 80	950

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 69-12 rd . 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-12
Bar Gold, English (.53 touch)	" 23-15-0
Bar Australian	" 24-6
Bar Bombay	" 2-1
a. Peixo	" 20

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 1-22m., 1-20s. Low water, 6-53m., 7-21s.
Banks closed: Hindu Holiday.
Anthropological Society of Bombay.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Wilson College Literary Society, Lecture by Professor Gajjar on Chemistry and Industry.

CRICKET.

Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. B. E. S. School.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on 30th and 31st August and the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th September, 1900.

BURGLARY AT TRINITY STREET.—Mr. Pestonji R. Sataravalla, who resides at Trinity Street, has reported to the police that during Sunday night, some one entered his room by forcing open a window, which overlooks the sweeper's gully, and stole a gold watch and chain and purse, containing Rs. 4 in cash, in all property, collectively valued at Rs. 204.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of July the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,419, among them the number of new admissions was 603, being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 401, Mussulmans 108, Parsees 27, Christians 31, and other classes 36. The average daily attendance was 78.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Nirang-i-Jashan-i-Burzigaran, i. e., a religious formula used as a charm on the day of the festival of the Agriculturists, (the fifth day of the current Parsee month Aspendad, the 15th of August)."

TIRED OF LIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Chowpatty Sea Face, by Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, on the body of Heerabai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five years. Deceased who was a widow lived with her brother and cousins, at Girgaum Back Road. She lost one of her cousins three years ago, and since then has been subject to hysterical fits, which came at irregular intervals. She frequently said she was tired of life. On Monday night after her meal she went to bed, but as she was next morning found missing information was given to the police at the Chowpatty police station, and the brother being informed that a dead body of a woman had been recovered from the sea at Chowpatty, the brother proceeded there and identified it as that of Heerabai. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

DROWNING FATALITY TO A GIRL.—Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Banganga Temple Compound, Walkeshwar Road, regarding the death of Jivibai, a Hindu girl, aged about eight years, living with her parents at Hancoman Lane. On Monday afternoon the parents took the deceased to the fair, which was held at the above temple. Whilst there the parents sat down on the verandah of a house to partake of some food and sent the deceased to get water in a lota from the tank attached to the temple. The girl went and brought two lotas of water and was sent a third time to fetch more. As the girl did not return the parents searched but failed to find her. The police dragged the tank until night without success, but yesterday morning the body rose to the surface. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAMAUN NEWS.—Lower Damaun has, after a period of three months of heavy mortality, presented for the first time for three successive days, viz., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant, a clean mortality bill, notwithstanding an influx of famine sufferers from Nagar Haveli District. The next day, Saturday, there were five deaths from starvation. It is to be regretted that these deaths, which beginning on the 5th April last have in Lower Damaun alone reached up to date to the figure of 183, cannot be avoided as the sufferers have obstinately refused to be housed under the superintendence of the police. It is to the credit of the police of Damaun that they have been able to find out a portion of the valuable property stolen from the shop of a merchant in whose lodgings the stolen property was found, is an Abkari sepoy, who has since absconded, his wife was detained only for a short time in custody for examination. The police are yet in search of the missing property. People think that the absence of municipal lights on the public road is the primary cause of a series of thefts, which have recently occurred. Damaun is experiencing fine weather and shows good health with no deaths during the past seven days, except among the famine sufferers attributed to starvation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	0	1	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	7	4	52
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	6	2	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	12
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	19
Total.....	15	8	204
Total plague deaths to date	79,053	64,868	
Same date last year	23	13	82
Cholera	46	37	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,624 as against 2,203 during the previous week. Of the total number 64 died from plague and 408 from cholera; the figures for the preceding week being 65 and 764 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 635, while that of plague was 64.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 17th August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	91	51
Poona (including Cantonment)...	30	23
Districts.		
Surat	6	4
Thana	14	9
Nasik	0	1
Belgaum	32	15
Kanara	5	3
Kolhapur	9	8
Total.....	187	114
Week ending 10th August.....	119	106
Total to date 395,970		310,683

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Poona (excluding City) Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Savanur, and Aden, were free during the week.

PRESENTATION AT CUTCH BHJ.

IN the spacious hall of Mahajanwadi, a large gathering had assembled on the evening of the 12th instant, to present an address of welcome to Mr. Laxmidass Rowji Sapat, who has lately returned from England. The heads of all the departments of the Cutch State were present. All the castes and communities, particularly the Bhattia community, to which Mr. Laxmidas belongs, were fully represented. There were in all no less than four thousand men. Mr. Ranchhodbhai Udeyram, acting Dewan of Cutch, was in th chair. He made a very effective speech and then called upon Mr. Revashanker Khimji Vakil to rad the address. After the address was read Rai Bhadur Jagjivanbhai Jivanbhai, the Dewan of Jeysimere State, and Mr. Vithalji Kesavji Dave, Educional Inspector, Cutch, spoke in very high terms f Mr. Laxmidas' merits and attainments. The the address was presented to Mr. Laxmidass in a eautiful silver casket. Mr. Laxmidass rose in the idst of deafening cheers and in feeling terms thanke them all very heartily, and expressed his deep gratitde to his Highness the Rao of Cutch. The distribtion of pan-supari terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

A FORGED WILL.

SHAMJEEBHAI AKHAI VS. CHAGBAI AND ANOTHER.

IN this suit Shamji Akhai, the plaintiff, propounds a will of one Dosa Tulsidas, his uncle, who was a Cutchee Lohanas by caste and died at Bombay on or about the 18th May 1899. The said will purports to bear date the 7th day of May 1899. The deceased, it appears, left considerable property, moveable and immoveable, of over a lakh of rupees and had bought out the plaintiff's father of his share in the immoveable property for a sum of Rs. 32,000. It was admitted by the plaintiff and his witnesses that Dosa Tulsidas was a shrawd man of business and it is proved that Dosa Tulsidas prior to the will in question had executed no less than three previous wills. By the first of these wills, Ex. No. 1, dated the 18th April 1892, and attested by the plaintiff, amongst others the testator appointed his elder widow Chagbai to manage his property and after her death his younger widow Pooribai to manage and he appointed his said wives executrixes of the said will. They were to manage his property until his then living son Cooverji should attain the age of 18 years and then the property was to be handed over to Cooverji. That is the general effect of that will. By another will, Exhibit No. 2, dated 21st July 1893 and attested amongst others by the solicitor Raghowji and the plaintiff, he cancels his will of the 18th April 1892, appoints his wives executrixes and directs them to manage his property until his son Cooverji, who was then 11 years of age, attained the age of 21 years, when all his property was to be handed over to him. He further provides for the maintenance and residence of his said wives, recites the purchase of the one equal half share of the house in D'Souza Street where he was living, from Shamji Akhai, the son of his brother Akhai Toolsidas and his two wives for Rs. 32,000, which I have above referred to. He says that after the death of his wives the owner of all their gold and silver ornaments is his son Cooverji and concludes:—"There is land at Cutch in which I have a one-half share and Shamji Akhai has the other half." By his 3rd will, dated 17th April 1899, one month before his death (ex. F.) he provides as follows:—(I read it) this document has such an important bearing on the case to my mind that I have read it through at length. It is attested by Mr. Raghowji, the attorney, and Vasonji Ramdas, his clerk. It was admitted in the case before me that there was another will which Dosa Tulsidas had executed which however was not forthcoming. It appears that the testator left him surviving his said two widows, his nephew the plaintiff and his predeceased son's widow Jamabai, a minor, and his daughter Molbai, also a minor and four other nephews, Nursey Maljee, Nensee Maljee, Socal Maljee, and Herji Bhanjee. Before stating the conclusion to which I have arrived I first must lay down the legal propositions which must govern me in dealing with the facts (Read) 2 Moore P. C. Baker vs Batti. 317. Barry vs Butlain 480. 1894 P. Tyrell vs Painton, 151. 2 R. 27 I A. 10. The first question I ask myself is are there any circumstances of suspicion which brings this case within the purviews of the above authorities? It seems to me there are. The will was prepared by a former servant of the plaintiff's. By the will propounded, Ex. A., the testator provides (read it in full). The general effect of this will is to make the plaintiff solely executor and trustee and residuary Legatee of the testator's property and to leave his widows and his son's widow a small maintenance and to provide the sum of Rs. 3,000 for his daughter's marriage or to be paid to her when she reaches 21. The practical result of this will is to give the plaintiff almost everything and his widows, daughter-in-law and his daughter a very small interest in his estate. It appears to me that judging of a man's disposition by the light thrown upon it by his previous will. That it is unlikely that he should have changed his testamentary disposition to this extent, within a month of his execution of Ex. No. 3, as I have pointed out above it is admitted that the testator was a shrewd man of business. It is satisfactorily established to my mind upon the evidence in this case corroborated by the schedule of the plaintiff in the Insolvent Court which has been put in that plaintiff was utterly in insolvent circumstances long prior to May 1899. It is evident, I think, from Mr. Raghowji's evidence, together with Ex. No. 3 that the testator knew that the plaintiff was not in good circumstances. The question I ask myself is this:—Is a shrewd man of business likely to leave practically the whole of his property and his widows and daughters—to the mercy of a man who in such bad pecuniary circumstances as the plaintiff and who owed him the sum as is admitted of Rs. 8,000 (correction of my nephew Rs. 4,000 out of the Rs. 8,000 due by him likely to have let him off the whole Rs. 8,000 in May 1899 and without making any allusion whatever to the matter in the alleged will. Ex. A. Upon this point great regard must be had to the way in which the plaintiff and all his witnesses fenced with, the questions which were put to them in cross-examination by Mr. Daver. I can only say that having heard the plaintiff and his witnesses they each and all endeavoured to conceal their knowledge as to the plaintiff's pecuniary position and they all gave me the impression of speaking of what they knew was not the truth with regard to it. The reason for their thus concealing their knowledge was obvious and every one of them knew it, because the more clearly the plaintiff's insolvent circumstances were brought out, the less likely was it that Dosa Tulsidas should have executed his will Ex. A. I, therefore, have come to the conclusion that upon this point the plaintiff and his witnesses endeavoured to create an impression upon my mind which they knew to be false. Is there any other circumstance in the case which leads me to the conclusion that the plaintiff's evidence and that of the witness Velji Nursey is false? I find that there is. The plaintiff and Velji Nursey denied receipt of any money from the deceased's widows for his funeral expenses and other ceremonials connected with his death. I see no reason to doubt the evidence of Velji Dhunji and the exhibits Nos. 16 and 17 not because the witness speaks to the facts and the entries corroborate him but because the probabilities are under the circumstances of the case in favour of the plaintiff, one of the nearest male relatives of the deceased paying these moneys for the purposes aforesaid. Again the entry contradicts Velji Nursey on this point. If the payments were made they naturally would be entered in the books of the deceased. They are so entered. Moreover the plaintiff admits that he did ordered some of the expenditure in question, but says that the articles ordered were ordered on credit,—an unlikely story. It may be asked why should the plaintiff deny the receipt of these moneys? The answer naturally suggests itself. He denied it because it was inconsistent with his case; for, if he really had been the executor under the Will Ex. A, he would have taken charge of the estate of the deceased at once and would have opened on his on his own account books as executor and not have made entries in the books of the testator. On this point, therefore, I disbelieve the plaintiff's case. I now approach the subject of the execution of the Will itself that, no doubt, is spoken to by the plaintiff, the four attesting witnesses and the writer Gangadas. The excellent and complete cross-examination of the plaintiff by Mr. Davar and his constant fencing with the questions conveyed a very bad impression to my mind. As to the 4th attesting witnesses and the writter it is always difficult to break down as if is called witnesses who come forward to tell a simple story in as few words as possible. As to the three of the attesting witnesses and the writer Gangadas they are all, it must be observed, intimately connected with the plaintiff, Gangadas was a former servant of his. Nensee Maljl and Velji Nursee are connected with him by friendly ties. Mitram Jadavji is an intimate friend of his with whom he is living. As regards Velji Nursey, the way in which he gave evidence struck me as extremely unsatisfactory, particularly when he was cross-examined about the Hundi of Rs. 800. As regards the fourth witness, Rao Bahadur Kassovji Nathoo Sailor, a very respectable elderly man when he first got into th Box and described himself as Muccaduni of several leading firms in Bombay. I was somewhat impressed. But it was gradually extracted from him in cass-examination that he was not the muccadum on tese leading firms, and he appears to be a kind o landing agent who earns Rs. 150 a month. The nxt important question to decide is:—Is there any reason spoken to by these witnesses for the testator having so completely altered his testamentary dispositions to the detriment of his own family. Upon his point at the close of the plaintiffs re-examination I put questions to the plaintiff and he gave me to reason. The very next witness Gangadas however was ready with a reason, viz:—that the testator objected to Kessowji the brother of the elder widow Chagbai coming so frequently to his house and talking to his wives and other witnesses, attributed the same reason. It occurred to me that it might be that the testator was suspicious as to Kessowji's conduct in the direction of his younger wife, but the witnesses, when I questioned them on this point, did not suggest any impropriety of conduct between them. I consider the reason given for the alteration of the will No. 3 by will A to be an invention. If it is not an invention it is wholly insufficient and incredible. Again the circumstances attending the execution of the will are strange. The presence of Kessowji Sailor admittedly there by chance on a plague visit is striking to say the least of it. There is moreover a boldness in the story put forward by the plaintiff and his witnesses as to the execution. They all agree that when the will was executed the testator's wives were actually in the next room, and could, if they had so chosen, have seen and heard what was going on. Again it strikes one, although this perhaps may be a minor detail, as a strange thing that this shrewd man of business who must have known that the will A must lead to difficulties, if not litigation, between his nephew and his wives should not have had the will A, attested by his attorney Mr. Raghowji who had attested two of his former wills. Again the appearance of the will A itself is most unsatisfactory. The words after Dosa Tulsidas in the signature

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £97 15-16—1-16.
3 per cent Rentes..... £100 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan..... £109
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. £93 1-16 plus 1-16.
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 3-8 plus 1-8.
Do in New York ..... 61 3-4 plus 1-2.
Exchange on London at Paris 25·17 1-2 unchanged.
Do. in New York .....4·87 1-2—1-4.
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 3-4 per cent ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8 per cent ,,

LINSEED.—London quotes 47s. 3d., April-May, Dunkirk, sellers quieter.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with rates unchanged, but soon after opening a good inquiry set in for Demand at 1s. 4d. for next Mail, and Telegraphic at same rate for October, with 1.32nd Demand, which was met to some extent when most sellers withdrew, leaving one or two willing to give Demand for the 8th September at 5s. 4d. A few bills were offering for this Mail at 1s. 4 5-32d., but we don't hear of any being placed.

Bank Telegraphic.....		1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand		1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits		1s. 4 3-16d.
do	Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai	30 days' Sight.	Rs. 202
Hongkong	do	Rs. 149
Japan	do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-15 for ready and Rs. 94-13 for 1st October and slowly and steadily improved to Rs. 95-1 for ready and Rs. 95-15 for the next account. Money is very easy and the budlee business passes at 1 1-2 annas to 2 annas difference.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market steady.

FREIGHTS.—The position of the market is unchanged, quiet near and very firm for the new year, Hamburg for January has been booked at 17s. 9d., February 18s., and March at 18s. 6d.

COALS.—A line of 4,000 tons Deshargur, September to December, at Rs. 15-14 is reported, delivery 1,000 tons a month.

WHEAT.—For this and next month White Delhi is quoted Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1 but is without interest to any one concerned. For April-May the rate is Rs. 4-3-0, the only business doing is of a speculative nature.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is quiet but steady at Rs. 10-5.

CASTORSEED.—The market is easier and business has been done at Rs. 39-8.

RAPESEED—The market is quiet with rates unchanged.

POPPYSEEDE is also quiet with some business passing at Rs. 8-2-0.

COTTON.—The market remains unchanged and business passing is confined to one or two export Firms and a few of the local Mills. The purchases made at Colaba this evening are reported as being over 2,000 bales, the bulk of the cotton being Bengals with a Liverpool guaranted at Rs. 186 and ready Westerns at Rs. 210 per candy.

Bengal Fine ready ..Rs. 185 to Rs. 190.
Do F. G. ,, ...Rs. 175-180, Jan. 1901, Rs. 178.
Broach Fine ,, ...Rs. 225
Do Good ,, ...Rs. 220, March 1901 Rs. 214.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Import 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 16-32d.—2-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.	May-June.
5·21 plus 1	5·4	4·38 plus 1	4·31	4·30

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
,, to Continent	2,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands on 5th instant	6·05 plus 8
,, ,, of December ...	6·34 plus 11

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, on Sunday and Monday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandesh	9
Compta and Dharwar.....	446
Westerns	18
Egyptian	92
Other Sorts	191
Total	756

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,985
Linseed	933
Gingellyseed	2
Poppyseed	463
Groundnuts	18
Castorseed	1,855
Rice	83,251
Myrabollams	519

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st Aug., as compared with the statement of 14th Aug:—

LIABILITIES.	August 14. Rs.	A.	P.	August 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,46,70,988	7	4	1,24,78,381	6	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,27,37,390	5	0	6,46,10,893	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,00,997	11	10	3,86,678	13	7
Sundries	18,03,009	13	8	18,19,759	3	3
	10,96,12,566	5	10	10,97,95,913	0	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	54,55,658	0	0	56,21,563	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	77,93,033	8	0	77,18,219	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,93,24,973	13	3	1,81,50,957	0	11
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	2,21,47,061	2	10	2,32,06,884	14	4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,16,68,848	13	8	1,20,44,214	5	8
Balances with other Banks.	18,09,868	13	1	13,20,679	2	1
Bullion	2,24,452	1	4	1,43,756	0	6
Dead Stock	15,01,3 6	3	0	16,06,673	8	6
Stamps	10,349	13	11	10,785	1	4
Sundries	9,25,587	9	11	9,38,016	3	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office *a*.	1,75,48,498	9	2	1,63,43,013	13	10
Do. at Branches *b* ..	2,09,80,925	13	5	2,18,85,081	2	7
	10,96,12,566	5	10	10,97,95,913	0	1

a Including Govs. & Govs. value ..... Rs. 2,51,700
b Do. do. do. ..... ,, 3,93,093
Total ..... Rs. 6,47,790

LIABILITIES		
Government Balance at Head Office	4,17,482	Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,74,904	Dec.
Other Deposits	18, 3,303	nc.
Post Bills	14,318	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	94,191	Inc.
Loans	11,74,016	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	7,59,823	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,75,365	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	7,08,454	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,07,151	Inc.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th August 1900.

1. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on carriages at the Club on Thursday at 6-45 p.m.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice on Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m. at the Fort Headquarters.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

DANCE.—A Cinderella will be held at the Club on Saturday next 1st September. Particulars of which can be seen on the Notice Board. Members can obtain invitations for Non Members from the Secretaries up to Friday, 31st August.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
For the Sick and Dying at the War.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 18th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	1,23,075	2,01,247	6,072	3,30,394
	...	...	...	3,48,860

Decrease ..... Rs. 18,466

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNBAR—August 23, at Calcutta, Mrs Loraine Geddes Dunbar, of a son.
HEAP—August 22, at Dalhousie, the wife of J H Heap, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.
MACDONALD—August 18, at Shinghar in Zhob, the wife of Captain Macdonald, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRIGG—ADDIS—August 17, at Christ Church, Palamcotta, by the Rev T Kember, Edward Taylor Grigg, eldest son of Col E E Grigg, I C S (retired), to Hilda Ethel Muriel, youngest daughter of the late W J Addis, C E.
STUART—TERRY—August 18, at St Peter's, Kodaikanal, by the Rev F E Cameron, Chaplain, Arthur Reginald, second son of Col C J Stuart, Indian Staff Corps (retired), to Margaret, second daughter of the late Leonard Terry, of Melbourne, Australia.

DEATHS.

BEYTS—August 21, at the Church Mission Zenana House, Meerut, of peritonitis, Emma Maude, daughter of J N C Beyts, Esq, of Bath, and Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, aged 30 years, 11 months and 15 days.
FULLERTON—August 20, at The Mansion, Spencer Road, Bangalore, Major General Charles John Fullerton, Retired List, Madras Army, in his 83rd year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1900.

LIEUTENANT CORDUA, the ringleader of the Pretoria plotters, has been executed and the execution has given great satisfaction to the Army. What the charges were which were brought against him we shall learn when the mail arrives. We may also be able to gather what has become, or is likely to become, of the ten or fifteen others who were associated with him. Where there is a "ring-leader" there must be followers who are only a trifle less guilty than their chief. But so far Cordua is the only one who has been shot. He was allowed to stand unbound, met his fate fearlessly, and had the privilege of dying, as many a soldier wishes, by gun-shot wounds, instead of being hanged on the nearest tree. By his countrymen Cordua will be regarded as having died an enviable death, the death of a hero [illegible] a patriot. [illegible] tion in that form proving a deterrent to the Boer malcontents is exceedingly remote. Had he and the ten or fifteen others been flung into jail and made to work at stone-breaking or put to the tread-mill, very little romance could have been found in that, and would have been more likely to have a deterrent effect. So far as we at present know in India the plot was stupid and ill-conceived. The idea was to kidnap Lord Roberts, shoot him and murder all the British officers in Pretoria. According to Reuter, the conspirators, who were residents of the capital and numbered fifteen, meant to set fire to two large houses at the western extremity of the town in the hope that the troops would be concentrated there for the purpose of extinguishing the flames. The residences of the superior officers had been marked, and in the confusion caused by the fire, the conspirators meant to enter their houses and murder the occupants. Meanwhile all the Boer sympathisers would have been made acquainted with the plot, and it was hoped that the support of several hundreds of these would be secured. Several conspirators were to be told off to secure the person of Lord Roberts and hurry with the Commander-in-Chief to the nearest commando, horses being kept in readiness for that purpose. Everything was prepared for the execution of the plot, and it was only at the last moment that the authorities learned what was going on. They arrested ten persons and put other five under observation and afterwards sent them across the border. The ten prisoners were tried by court-martial and it soon transpired that Cordua, lately a lieutenant in the State Artillery, was the prime mover. He it was who undertook to lead the rush, in which Lord Roberts was to be secured and to hand him over to General Botha. He had previously expressed indifference as regards the oath of allegiance, having no objection whatever to a brief holiday in Ceylon. His only plea in defence was that he had been inveigled into the plot by a British secret agent, and that although he had tried to communicate with Botha he had failed. To communicate or to attempt to communicate with the enemy after taking the oath of allegiance is an offence against martial law and there is little doubt Cordua merited a less picturesque punishment than he received. From an outside source we hear that other two of the conspirators have been deported.

This morning's telegrams seem to indicate that the Boer leaders are preparing to make their last stand at Belfast, having abandoned the idea of taking up positions at Machaddorp or Lydenburg. Belfast has only the advantage of the surrounding morass. But this cannot avail the enemy much, for the unhealthiness of the district will tell on the Boer as much as on the Britisher. Fever and horse-sickness will count on both sides equally. But already we appear to have certain advantages over the enemy. General Buller is south-west of him, General Pole-Carew in the centre and General French on the north. Lord Roberts is to the west. Belfast is 140 miles east of Pretoria, and Dalmanutha, where the Boers are entrenched, twenty miles further east on the Delagoa railway line, half-way between Belfast and Machadodorp. The Boer position is a strong one and as will be easily recognised very difficult for the forces to work in. The Boers seem to have abundant artillery with them and General Buller's operations did not affect them very much, except in the prevention of an out-flanking movement. Behind the enemy is a semi-circle of mountains; in front of them twenty-five miles of morass, and it was in this locality that Sekukuni's men stood out for so long. The Boers cannot hope for victory and only at best a temporary success. All they can endeavour to do is to act upon the advice of certain British M. P.s, to hold out until after the General Election, in the expectation of getting better terms. Driven out of Dalmanutha they could carry on a guerilla warfare for an unlimited time and keep the country from setting down. Guerilla warfare easily degenerates into mere brigandage, and as the "Times" urged the other day should be met by retaliatory measures of a kind that will make it the interest of the population in general to discourage unorganised marauding. There is no responsible commander and no army "in being" to be dealt with by ordinary military methods, persons who sally forth with rifles to shoot the driver of a passing train must be dealt with as simple bandits and the countryside that shelters them must be made responsible for their deeds. There has been too much of the weakness of allowing men to enjoy at one and the same time the rights of combatants and of non-combatants. As the cutting of the railway near Johannesburg shows the war may last indefinitely unless we discriminate sharply between a State making organised war and a population with no recognisable government carrying on private assassination.

This opinion is wisely held in Pretoria where it is felt that we have been altogether too lenient in dealing with recalcitrant Boers who have taken the oath of loyalty in full knowledge that any breach of it is subject to penalties under martial not civil law. The feeling grows stronger in South Africa that political more than military measures should be taken to put an end to the war immediately. One correspondent says he has interviewed many leading Transvaal burghers, and the general opinion is that the country should be annexed at once and a reasonable time given for genuine burghers to surrender their arms under penalty of having their property confiscated. De Wet and his men would soon come in. Perhaps this measure which will commend itself to many, may seem less objectionable to De Wet, now that General Bruce Hamilton has captured Commandant Olivier. The enemy's activity in the Orange River Colony will have received a further severe check. In fact the Free State Army may now be said to have been extinguished. For three days, however, they attacked Winburg, being in overwhelming numbers, and invested the town on three sides. But General Bruce Hamilton defeated them, and to his important collection of prisoners added Olivier and his three sons. His array of Boer notables is now very great. He has Generals Prinsloo, Villiers and Crowther, Commandants Rouse and Fonternel, Deplov, Potgieter and Joubert. The Oliviers had declared themselves independent of Prinsloo when the general surrendered, and with five guns got their burghers away. They might have saved themselves much hardship and, in many cases, their lives, had they followed the example of Prinsloo. The pacification of the Orange River Colony may now soon be effected; the annexation of the Transvaal and the adoption of the plan sugg sted above might hasten the pacification of that country. We fear, however, it will not be until many more lives have been lost on both sides in the neighbourhood of Dalmanutha.

THE report of the Surgeon-General on the hospitals in Bombay City points to the great need of a well-organized "poor-house" in Bombay. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital many patients were admitted last year in the last stages of destitution. During December alone there were 65 deaths in the hospital, the highest monthly total on record, and almost all were in an advanced stage of privation on admission. Such cases could more appropriately be admitted to a poor-house and if such a properly organized institution were provided, it would, as the Surgeon-General points out, prevent the occupation of much hospital accommodation by people who are too often incurable or who require food and shelter alone. Another matter to which attention is called is the need for ambulances in various parts of the City for the conveyance of cases of accident to the hospitals. Almost all serious accident cases are brought to hospital in hack victorias, although the injuries of the patient may be a broken limb, or a fractured skull or spine. It is especially desirable that suitable vehicles for this purpose should be stationed at the docks, where accidents are of frequent occurrence. The statistics given in the report show that there are eleven civil medical institutions in the city, and last year they treated 100,459 patients, over eighty-two thousand of whom were out-door patients. Both out-door and in-door patients were considerably more than in the previous year, the total increase being 17,440. The figures for the past year, says the Surgeon-General, show a very satisfactory recovery from the influence of the epidemic of plague on hospital attendance, in spite of the unmitigated severity of the disease in the city. The ratio of deaths to the number of persons treated was 12·9 per cent. as against 12·5 in 1898. Regarding the various hospitals it is stated in reference to St. George's that the men's hospital is in a very good condition, but the hospital for women and children is capable of improvement. A well deserved tribute is paid to the excellent and zealous work of the medical staff at all the hospitals. In regard to the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, it is observed that the surroundings of the institution are as insanitary as they have been for years past, while, as is well known owing to the large numbers of patients who seek admission, the accommodation is at times inadequate, even with the extra provision of many beds placed in corridors and passage ways. This is certainly the best kind of testimony of the value the natives place upon the skill and attention which they receive in the hospital. Among the admissions here there was a continued and marked increase in the cases of pthisis and other respiratory affections. The mortality from cases of phthisis alone was last year 55·5 per cent., whereas the average mortality for the previous four years was but 53·8. No explanation is forthcoming for this great rise in the mortality from a disease that is actually more widespread in its effects than is the much-dreaded plague.

It is pleasant to know from the return showing "the progress of British shipping" that the British merchant navy is still facile princeps among the nations of the world. Its registered tonnage last year was 9,16,342 tons. Next to us come the Americas, with 4,864,238 tons, including lake and river vessels. A very bad third is German. Then comes Norway, and then France with less than a million tons. In vessels built during the year we are the first, without serious competitor. The statistics of the returns relating to the employment of foreign seamen are, however, less encouraging. The value of a mercantile marine as a foundation of naval strength is naturally somewhat impaired if it is manned by a large proportion of foreign seamen. The proportion of foreigners to British-born on board our merchant vessels increased during the year from 20·18 to 20·69 per cent. The number of apprentices fell off during the year to 5,929 from 6,397 in 1898. It is important to note that ten years ago the proportion of foreigners was 14·63 per cent., and that in 1870 the number of apprentices on board our ships was 18,303. Last year only 1,354 were added to the number of apprentices, which is apparently the smallest increase ever recorded. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the serious significance of these figures. Something should be done, and done soon, unless the British tar is gradually to become an extinct species. It is earnestly to be hoped that, amid the many projects of army reform, this subtly-growing danger to our naval pre-eminence and national security will not be overlooked. Has the Navy League no practical proposals in the matter? The question comes within the province of their work, and their efforts might result in permanent improvement of the personnel of the mercantile marine.

THE latest reports on agricultural operations in Bombay Presidency continue to be of an encouraging character. Prospects are good and everywhere famine conditions are decreasing. The absence of fodder in Gujerat and the Deccan was recently one of the most difficult problems before Government in making arrangements to meet emergencies, but the supply is improving and daily becoming of better quality with the result that cattle are regaining their normal condition. Inundation has risen still further in Sindh, and has been assisted by general moderate rainfall. The number employed on relief works has decreased by over 100,000 and the increase in village relief shows that the people continue to return to their land. In Madras rain is wanted in the Carnatic, but in other districts the fall is sufficient, and in some parts crops have been damaged by floods in the Godavery and Cauvery. Excellent rain has visited the Central Provinces, and in almost every district the severity of the famine is lessening. In Saugor, Damoh, Betul and Chindwara a break is needed to enable weeding operations to proceed, but the prospects of crops are generally good. Water-supplies and pasturage have been renewed, in addition to which prices are easier. Rajputana continues to show signs of recovery, standing crops are generally good, and harvest prospects are reported to be good in Marwar, Mewar, Jaipur and Ajmere-Merwara. In Central India there are some districts where the rainfall is insufficient. In Baroda territory sowing operations are general, but the districts are still afflicted with cholera. Transplantation of late rice continues in Assam, but is retarded in parts for want of rain. Monsoon crops are doing well in Berar, and prospects hopeful throughout the Nizam's Dominions. The autumn crops in the Punjab promise favourably, while food staples show a tendency to decline in price. In Eastern Rohilkhand, Oudh, Gorakpur and Benares division rice tracts are suffering for want of rain, and a further fall is badly needed in Bengal.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Sobraon, which left here on the 11th instant, arrived at Marseilles on Monday.

THE railway earnings from the 1st April to the 11th August are 126 lakhs better than in the preceding year.

AN additional grant of nearly Rs. 13,000 has been sanctioned for the completion of the new quarters for the military students at the Medical College in Calcutta.

MR. G. V. HUNT, Behar Light Horse, son of Colonel H. V. Hunt, formerly of the Commissariat Department, has been selected for a commission in the army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MASTERS, Commanding 2nd Central India Horse, officiates as Deputy Adjutant-General in the Presidency District, vice Colonel Money, proceeding on leave.

IT has been decided that the annual grant for the re-construction of the native infantry lines in the Punjab and Bengal Commands shall be fixed, at one lakh for the next five years.

IN connection with the late accident at Lucknow, the Station and Assistant Station Master Blost, and Jemadar Issure Singh are being prosecuted for doing rash and negligent acts endangering the lives of passengers.

SIR GEORGE WHITE is shortly returning to England from Gibraltar on short leave of absence. It is understood that some official recognition will be made him during his stay in England for his gallant services in South Africa.

THE number of famine relief workers in the Punjab continues to decrease. During the week ended August 21st, the total number of persons receiving relief was 123,654, as against 149,436 in the previous week, while in Native States the total fell from 33,181 to 30,839.

A TELEGRAM was received in Rangoon, on Saturday, announcing the death at Bridge of Allan, of the Hon'ble John Macgregor of Messrs. Macregor and Co., leading timber merchants. Mr. John Macregor was also a member of the Provincial Legislative Council.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand metre gauge line between Unao and Cawnpore has been heavily breached in three places by rain on Sunday, and passengers had to be transferred to the broad gauge. The repair of the line has now been effected under the direction of Mr. Campbell, Chief Engineer, ballast being provided from Lucknow.

IN replying to a letter recently received from the Government of India, in which it was stated that the Secretary of State for India had been again asked to renew his efforts to obtain the services of a competent Director-General of Agriculture for India, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed the hope that the appointment of the Director-General of Agriculture will only be the first step towards the establishment of an Agricultural Department on the lines of those which work with such excellent results both in the United States and Canada. The Committee think that the supreme importance of Agriculture, in connection with the interest of the country generally and its trade would warrant the Government of India in entering upon this new departure.

A CRITIC of war who has himself made trial of the French submarine boats, especially of the smaller class, of which the French have many, speaks to me with confidence of their qualities—that is to say, their speed, safety, perfect ability to conceal themselves, and practical success against warships. Many experiments have lately been made with a view to test the capacity of these smaller boats to creep up to ships and discharge or attach torpedoes. In one case a boat was able to wind and fasten a chain round the propeller of a vessel which had been warned that it would be liable to attack. Other vessels which had been warned were also unable to guard themselves. The tactics under which these boats would be used would seem to be that they would be covered by a sham attack by torpedo-boats, that the hostile ships would fully expose their position while firing to repel this unreal assault, and that then the submarine boats would glide out and do their work. One thing would appear to be certain. The crews of these vessels have lost all fear of them, and manipulate them freely and surely. Indeed, the men would seem to be largely secure against death by suffocation, for the boats can be raised to the surface by dropping out the movable weights attached to the bottom.

IT is interesting to notice how local patriotism occasionally conflicts with the dictates of humanity. It is wrong to wish for a high death-rate, yet what is one to do when the prestige of a local industry is thereby enhanced? This problem in ethics is suggested by a paragraph which has recently appeared in a paper published in the "Granite City." The writer observes:—"The monumental yards are duller just now than I have seen them for some time, but it is gratifying to learn there is a considerable amount of work in prospect."

FOR her Majesty's new Regiment of Irish Guards about 200 men have been enlisted. The recruits are from all parts of Ireland, without distinction of creed, but some have been transferred from the Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and Scots Guards. The recruiting for the Irish Guards is hoped to be completed by the 3rd of September. The men at present enrolled are at the Guards' Depot at Canterbury. They are waiting there till the new Irish Guards uniform is determined upon. It appears that Irish desires would be sufficiently satisfied by green for the cap-band with the shamrock suitably displayed, and for the rest the ordinary uniform of the other Household Foot Guards. The standard of height is 5ft. 7in. for men under 20, and 5ft. 8in. for men over that age.

THE hatching of nine American Rheas from a brood of as many eggs at Mr. Walter Rothschild's museum at Tring Park is a remarkable event in the ological world, the more so if the whole of this number were the product of a single bird. As has often been pointed out the female Rheas are extremely catholic in their nesting habits, and lay together until perhaps twenty or thirty eggs have been deposited. Darwin relates that on one occasion he saw four nests, three of which contained twenty-two eggs and the fourth twenty-seven and on another he discovered in a single day sixty-four eggs, forty-four of which were distributed between two nests only. This may be possibly due to the fact that the cock bird is said to make the nests collect the eggs which are laid at random by his disregarful spouses and actually to perform the final process of incubation.

THE late King Humbert's foster brother, M. Leon Gorintflor, is May or of the neighbouring commune of Maubert-Foutaine. A Rocroi reader of the "Temps," says M. Gorintflot's father, during the reign of Charles Albert, was coachman to the French Minister at Turin at the time o Humbert's birth. Madame Gorinflot, a stout, healthy Ardennais peasant, had been remarked by Queen Marie Theresa, wife of Charles Albert, and engaged by her to nurse an expected child. The Royal infant was a boy, Humbert, Prince of Piedmont. M. Gorinflot retired in due time from service. The Royal Family of Sardinia and afterwards of Italy, never forgot Madame Gorinflor. Every year she received on Humber's birthday a present. She died not long ago. Among the wreaths on the Royal coffin was one of Ardednes heather from the late King's foster brother, Leon Gorinflot.

ALL doubts on the subject of the South African war decoration have now been removed. Lord Lansdowne denies the truth of the report which has been widely circulated, that a separate war medal or decoration is to be issued to Colonial troops. The Colonial forces will receive the South African medal, which will be bestowed upon the whole of the troops, British and Colonial, and it will be a medal usual in such cases. With regard to the question of honours, it has been decided that a fair proportion of the rewards which may be granted will fall to the Colonial troops. As yet, however, it would be impossible, of course, to form any estimate as to the extent of the rewards. This can only be determined when the campaign is over and the final despatches are received from the officer in chief command. Some seem to think that information ought to be forthcoming as to the intentions of the Government. All we can say is that those who take this view are [illegible] unreasonable, but every ignorant of the usual causes of procedure in such cases.

THE great French companies in the Upper French Congo have petitioned their Government to reopen the Loango road to Brazzaville, owing to the unsatisfactory way in which the Belgian Congo Railway Company at Matadi looks after their interests. Some time ago a convention was made between the French Government and the directors of the Belgian Congo Railway by which all French Government consignments for the Upper Congo were to pass over the Belgian line between Matadi and Stanley Pool, that route, of course, being by far the quickest. It will be remembered that all the provisions and munitions of war for Marchand and his men passed over the Belgian Congo line on their way to the Bahr-el-Ghazar. The French private companies in French Upper Congo have also used the Belgian railway line for several years past, but it would now seem that the service is working anything but satisfactorily. Between Loango and Brazzaville there is a road, but it is generally in a bad state of repair, and it is significant of the change in Franco-Belgian relations in Africa that French concessionaires should be anxious to revert to this old route rather than go on using the Belgian railway. My correspondent suggests that it only needs a little enterprise in the organisation of transport on the Loango-Brazzaville route to secure all the French trade for the north which at present passes over the Belgian line.

CAPTAINS PERCY SCOTT and A. H. Limpus gave in combination an interesting lecture at Hong Kong during the stay of the "Terrible," in which the former, described the mountings of the famous 47in. guns and the latter how they were utilised by the naval brigade to which he was attached, under Captain Jones. So much has been already written about these mountings that it is unnecessary to follow Captain Scott's lecture in detail, but some of the facts he mentioned have not been published in the English newspapers. It was Captain Scott, for instance, who succeeded in flashing messages into Ladysmith by means of a naval searchlight mounted on a railway truck, with a locomotive boiler and a dynamo attached. This was effected from Frere, a distance of no less than twenty-three miles. Again, when General Buller was about to make the final attack on the Boers' position on the Biggarsberg range, he wired to Captain Scott on a Wednesday to ask if he could mount a 6 in. quick-firer and let the army have it by the following Monday. The task was accomplished within the time specified, for the gun left Durban on Sunday morning. This gun, criticised by a certain M. P. as "merely picturesque," threw 560 shells into the enemy's position. So at least a Boer prisoner stated. Another interesting fact mentioned in the lecture was the use made of carrier pigeons by the Ladysmith garrison. In one case a photograph, too heavy for one bird to carry, was cut into four pieces for transmission to General Buller. All four birds reached Durban within half an hour of each other—a distance of 170 miles.

PRIVATE letters from an officer who was engaged in the fight at Honingspruit make it quite clear that the charges of mismanagement which were hinted at in sending Colonel Bullock's provisional battallion to defend an important section

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

BOXERS MASSING NEAR YANGTSUN.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

A German despatch states that the Boxers are massing near Yangtsun.

Two thousand Germans have arrived at Peking.

A Japanese despatch says that 9,000 troops with artillery are advancing from Shantung to take the Allies in the rear.

The Salamis with the Australian and the Transport Patiala have arrived at Hongkong.

The Lawada has proceeded north.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Russians in Manchuria have occupied the Province of Kirin and four columns are converging on Tsitsehar.

Other columns are operating in other directions, their objectives being Mukden and Iuku and occupation of the whole of the Liaotung Province.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 28.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram says :—

There is a growing distrust of Germany in Russia especially with regard to the Kaiser's policy in China. The Russian press have been forbidden to attack Li Hung Chang.

GENERAL GASELEE'S CASUALTIES.

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

General Gaselee, wiring from Peking on the 19th instant, reports the following casualties, subsequent to leaving Yangtsun on the 8th inst. :—8th August, Chinese Regiment, one man accidentally drowned ; 9th August, 1st Bengal Lancers, slightly wounded, Sowar Ghulam Mustafa and Trumpeter Ali Sher Khan ; 14th August, in the final advance on Peking, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Lance-Sergeant J. H. Dodd, died of heart disease ; severely wounded, 1st Sikhs, Sepoy Kesar Singh ; 7th Bengal Infantry, Sepoy Rajgullam Singh ; slightly wounded, 1st Sikhs, Sepoy Narayan Singh ; missing, 24th Punjab Infantry, Sepoy Ganesha Singh.

THE NAVAL COAL-SUPPLY.

The Admiralty at a conference of coal-owners at Cardiff is understood to be negotiating for the purchase of floating cargoes to replenish the naval depots abroad.—

PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Three cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Gl[illegible]

CHOLERA IN THE CANTONMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

To-day's cholera returns show ten deaths during the past two days in the Indian cantonments. The depots of the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and the 28th Madras Infantry report another death each ; the 8th Bengal Lancers, the 19th Punjab Infantry, the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, the 19th Bengal Lancers, No. 5 Battery, R. H. A., the 1st Cheshires, the 4th Hussars, and the 28th Punjab Infantry report sporadic cases.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Arrangements for the annual relief of the Chitral arrison are now settled, the relieving force starting from Chakdara on the 8th October, and the relieved Garrison reaching the same place on the 1st November.

Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Captain Rae Beconie, Second-in-Command, with Captains Ward, Kirkwood and Lloyd, Double Company Commanders.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

POONA, AUG. 28.

Assistant Surgeon Lieutenant James Gregory DeSilva in sub-medical charge at Wanowrie Station Hospital, committed suicide by cutting his throat a with razor yesterday afternoon. The deceased, it seems, had been greatly worried about certain deficiencies discovered in the Hospital stores. The matter preyed greatly on him and led to a depressed state of Mind He remained at home on Saturday, and on Sunday was treated by Surgeon-Major Stables. On Monday afternoon, his wife missed him and becoming suspicious looked into his bathroom and found him lying with his throat cut. The door was forced open and he was brought out. The deceased was transferred from Satara last year. He was about 54 years of age and had only a short period to serve before retiring. He leaves a wife and two children.

Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, held an inquest, when a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was recorded. Deceased was buried with military honors.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, left here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Palawan, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 1-16
Bar Silver	28 3-8

MR. ALFRED SHARPE, C. B., H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General in British Central Africa, is an enthusiastic sportsman, and was on one occasion completely wrecked by an infuriated hippo, which literally crunched his boat to pieces, has an unpleasant tale to tell regarding the increase of lions in the vicinity of Chiromo, which have on several occasions entered the town and carried off the natives. Generally speaking, he reports that game continues to increase in the elephant marsh reserve on the right bank of the Shire ; but the expectation that elephants would return in numbers to their old haunt has not been justified. Mr. Sharpe forwarded to England some time ago the hind portion of the skin of a giraffe that had been shot on the east bank of the Great Loangwa River, this being the first occasion upon which reports of the occurence of this animal north of the Zambesi had been verified.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER STUBBORNLY RESISTED BY THE BOERS.

ATTACK ON WINBURG.

OLIVIER CAPTURED.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

General Buller to the south-west of Dalmanutha, General Pole-Carew in the centre and General French to the north of Belfast were engaged throughout last Sunday with the enemy, who stubbornly resisted and maintained a hot fire from three "Long Toms" and many other guns.

The country is very difficult for the forces to work in.

Our troops bivouacked at dusk where they were.

The casualties are returned as 5 killed and 58 wounded.

Winburg was attacked on three sides on the 27th, but Bruce Hamilton repulsed the assailants inflicting considerable loss and capturing Commandant Olivier and his three sons.

Colonel Ridley, with 275 Imperial Yeomanry, was attacked on the 24th instant by a Boer force superior in numbers near Winburg. He gallantly resisted till he was relieved yesterday morning by Bruce Hamilton.

The railway between Johannesburg and Krugersdorp was cut by the Boers last evening.

Much kit and valuable papers have been destroyed in Broadwood's camp, owing to the veldt having taken fire.

One hundred and sixty-nine more Boers have surrendered at Harrismith.

FIGHTING NEAR BELFAST.

A DECIDED SUCCESS BY GENERAL BULLER.

THE BATTLE CONTINUES.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

General French repulsed the Boers on the extreme left on Sunday.

The Guards occupied a ridge which was enfiladed, and behaved splendidly.

The firing continued until sunset.

Lord Roberts visited the field during the day.

General De Wet has appeared in the neighbourhood of Heilbron.

There are three small Boer commandos in the vicinity of Senekal and Bethlehem.

Boer raids in Natal are increasing in daring, their objective being the railway.

The Volunteers at Dundee are entrenched in anticipation of a Boer rush.

LONDON, AUG. 28, 1-36 P.M.

General Buller had [illegible] yesterday.

He captured a very strong Boer position.

The battle continues.

PRESIDENT STEYN WITH KRUGER.

It is stated at Pretoria that President Steyn has joined President Kruger.

MORE SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITAL SCANDALS.

Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, who has been interviewed, describes the state of the Cape-town hospitals as scandalous, and says the army doctors there were mostly of a low class and neglected their patients.

She further states that she saw six doctors drunk.

She proposes to give evidence before the Hospital Commission.

THE BOERS' FINAL STAND.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 28.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, Aug. 27 :—

Lord Roberts has arrived at Belfast to conduct what appears to be the final operations against General Botha and the main army of the Boers who are entrenched with the object of making a final and determined stand for Boer liberty.

Lord Roberts has reconnoitred the position and reports that the enemy are in great strength, and that it will require a tremendous effort, perhaps even a prolonged siege, before a complete victory is obtained. The enemy have collected a large number of guns which they have mounted with their usual skill and which command all known approaches to their entrenchment.

General Botha is in supreme command, and the experience he has gained at the Tugela is being put to the best use. The whole country round about is extremely difficult and eminently suited to Boer tactics.

General Buller decided to attack Botha on Sunday, and the assault was delivered with splendid gallantry. The Boers, however, opposed the advance stubbornly, keeping up a hot and persistent artillery fire till dark, and even then their rifle fire did not slacken.

Our Artillery made excellent practice, but at the end of the day had gained no appreciable advantage and the position of the forces was practically as it was before.

Our casualties are yet undetermined.

The struggle at Belfast will probably be the sternest in the whole campaign.

General Bruce Hamilton, operating in the Orange River Colony against the remnant of the Free State army, engaged the enemy near Winburg and achieved a signal success. The enemy were driven back in great disorder and General Olivier with his three sons were captured.

Major Erasmus and two other burghers, who gave evidence at the trial by court-martial of Lieutenant Cordua, are being deported.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

Claudsfontein, 14th August, 1st Durham Light Infantry, severely wounded, Colonel H. Delisle ; Clifdrift, 20th August, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, severely wounded, Captain Kinsman.

Klipfontein, 19th August, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, taken prisoner, Lieutenants Spedding and Davenport ; 1st Durham Light Infantry, taken prisoner, Lieutenant Surtees ; 1st Sherwood Foresters, taken prisoner, Lieut. Watson ; Royal Army Medical Corps, taken prisoner, Lieutenant W. H. S. Nickerson.

Holomonskraal, 20th August, slightly wounded, 2nd Wiltshires, Captain Bolton ; 1st Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieut. Fraser, taken prisoner, 3rd August, escaped to Pretoria, 16th August.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE WEST INDIAN TEAM.

ANGLING ON LOCH LEVEN.

THE PROFESSIONAL PUNTING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

MR. W. C. NOCK, the manager of the West Indian team now on tour, has been interviewed. He is reported to have said "The trip has been very satisfactory so far as it has gone though, of course, it is our first try. We had much to learn, for our visit was largely educational. Our object has been gained, for the team has improved a lot. We were some time getting used to the conditions of the game in England, but we had a still greater difficulty at first. You see the team was picked from a great many different islands, and the players did not know each other ; they did not know one man's failing and another's good points. They had never played as a combination, but now they thoroughly know each other, and they have learned a good deal. It is a very different team from when we started, and the results show it. For instance, Woods, our fast bowler, had never had real cricket boots on his feet when he reached England. At home he always bowled in lawn tennis hoes, abut since he has been here he has worn the usual shoot, and now that he has become accustomed to them he is in good form. I must say that he bowled magnificently at Kennington Oval. There is no head work about his bowling. It is sheer pace and direction, although he gets a little break if the wicket helps him. But he bowled at a tremendous pace at the Oval. He is very fast, very staight, takes a very short run, and does not tire at all. I assure you that he can bowl the live-long day, and I know him well, for he comes from Trinidad, as I do. Barton of Demerara, who is a Barbadian by birth, is our most successful bowler. His pitch is very good, and he mixes them up, first fast and then medium—for we have no slow bowlers, as understood in England, out in the West Indies."

Regarding the batting of the team, Mr. Nock said—:Ollivierre has batted very well indeed. He comes from St. Vincent, being in the Civil Service there. His 159 against Leicestershire was a very fine display. There was not a single groggy stroke, and his cutting was beautiful, for with a flick of his supple wrist the ball was despatched to the boundary in no tme. Then Cox, of Barbados, has come on wonderfully. I have no hesitation in saying that Cox has been the most useful man in the team, and let me tell you, he was the last picked. We never expected any member of our team to make a hundred in any match. Constantine, of Trinidad, was the first to do so, against the Gentleman of the Marylebone Club at Lord's. Indeed, Constantine and Burton, when the match was going against us, scored 162 in 65 minutes. Then Goodman, of Barbados, ran up three figures against Derbyshire, and Cox against Surrey—all of which has been very gratifying. The best of it is that old Ben Warsop presents each man with a bat as he makes a century. It was very interesting. When we were at Stoke we saw a boy struggling on to the ground with a huge packet, which turned out to contain a bat to be presented to every man in the team. Mr. Robert Wilson, of the firm of James Wilson and Son, of Glasgow, who is largely connected with Trinidad, provided our Empire colours of red, white, and blue ; the authorities at Lord's gave us special accommodation to watch the Inter-University match ; and the Surrey club entertained us to a banquet last Monday night. I may add that among the moving spirits of this tour are the Sports Committee of the West India club in London, and they are also to dine us at the Grand Hotel [illegible] As you know, Lord Harris is West Indian by birth, and, like Lord Hawke, takes the deepest interest in the development of cricket in our isands. Only this morning I received a letter from Lord Hawke congratulating us on our success at the Oval."

"We find a great difference between English and Colonial cricket. Most of our maches out there are played on Saturday afternoon. You see we have no leisured class in the way England has in the world of cricket. In the West Indies every man has to work for his bread and butter, and, as I say, all our matches are played on the Saturday half-holiday. That means we don't get under weigh somewhere before two o'clock on half-past one, and we cannot play beyond six o'clock, sometimes ten minutes to six. Thus you see that a man has to try and get his runs quickly and put the other side in, with the idea of endeavouring to finish the match. Over here it is so different with these continual three days' matches. Here a man watches the bowling very closely and does not take any liberties until thoroughly set and very few then to talk of. The consequence is that the West Indians have got to play a quiet sort of game. I do not mean to say that they have adopted a slow game, and I hope they never will, but they are more careful with the bat until they feel that they are quite at home. You see, we have had to learn a lot. We never bowled to the off for catches. At home we have been accustomed to bowl dead on the wicket. Again, our grounds are not so perfect as yours. On some wickets in this country it is absolutely rot to bowl at a man's wicket. You have got to fool him out—at least a man that is worth anything, or he will stay there the whole day long. Although our grass is coarser than yours, the pace of English wickets has not troubled us, while in St. Vicent we have to play on matting. Of course cricket is quite the national game in the West Indies, especially in Barbados and Trinidad.

Everyone has enjoyed capital health until the other week, when the Hon. Aucher Warner, the elder brother of Mr. Pelham Warner, and our captain, was afflicted with sunstroke. It is a most extraordinary thing that a man like him, who was born at Trinidad, and has spent most of his life there should come to England and suffer from sunstroke, but you see we generally have a seabreeze, which tempers the heat. I am sorry to say that Mr. Aucher Warner will not be able to play again this tour and will have so the doctors say to be very careful for at least twelve months. At present he is staying with his people who reside in England, but as he is a barrister with a practice at Trinidad he is certain to return ; in fact we shall all sail from Southampton on the 22nd inst., although it is reported that one county at least has made overtures to some of our fellows. I know nothing about this myself but I believe hints have been given to some of our little band. Still I hope we shall all go back, and that we shall profit by our experience and come here again with a much stronger team." In reply to a question as to whether any English team is likely to visit the West Indies, Mr. Nock said, yes, it is quite on the cards that that best of sportsmen, Lord Hawke, will be taking another team over next winter."

The English team of amateur swimmers who are to take part in the International Swimming Races promoted in connection with the Paris Exhibition go out to compete under the auspices of the Osborne Club, a powerful Manchester swimming organisation and will take part in all the events on the programme. In this department of sport at all events the Frenchmen have secured a representative entry, as besides the strong English contingent—the best that can be got together—entries have been obtained from America, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, and Spain. The English team is composed as follows :—J. A. Jarvis (Leicester), mile and long distance champion who will swim in the 1,000 metres race the 4,000 metres race and play polo ; F. C. V. Lane (late of Australia), the speedy quarter-miler, who goes for the 1,000 metres race, team race, and play polo ; F. Stapleton (Nottingham), who is to compete in the 200 metres race, 200 metres obstacle race, back swimming race, team race, and water polo ; T. Coe (Manchester), who takes the place of the 100 yards champion, Rob, Derbyshire ; V. Liaberg (late of New Zealand), who is going for the team race ; A. B. Chatwood (London), E. Ward (Manchester), R. A. Crawshaw (Manchester), Peter Kemp (Manchester), A. Campbell (London), A. J. Gough (London), and W. Henry (London). Racing commences to-morrow morning at 7-30 a. m. is continued on Sunday, and concluded on the 15th inst. The professional races, in which England will also be well represented, commence on the 15th inst. and end on the 19th.

In common with most sporting gatherings of late, the Professional Punting Championship, which was decided on the Thames at Maidenhead, yesterday, suffered from a superabundance of rain, which was greatly to be regretted, seeing that the Thames Amateur Punting Club, which organizes the affair, had, with the assistance of a half-mile handicap, got up a programme of over twenty-five heats and provided some excellent sport from a punting man's point of view. William Haines, of Old Windsor—who seemed to step naturally into the shoes of Abram Beasley, of Oxford, who so long held sway in this department of sport—is for the second year in succession engaged teaching the young gentlemen of Kruppes Gun Factory, in Germany, the gentle art of rowing in their leisure from producing the great ordnances for which the firm are famous—and consequently could not compete but his brothers, George and Frank, both intended to contest the result against F. Nicholes, of Egham, and T. W. Clements, of Maidenhead. The latter's chance was not greatly esteemed, seeing that the handicapping committee put him on the 25 sec. mark in the handicap. Therfore it was not surprising to find Nicholes beat him easily in the preliminary heat. George Haines defeated his brother Frank, but found a tough opponent in the final when he met Nicholes, who was only beaten by three feet, in 10 min. 21 sec. The course was a mile, half out with the stream, a turn round a ryepeck, and back to the start. The handicap produced some close things, and both the champion and runner-up reached the semi-finals, only to be beaten in turn by the ultimate winner, C. Clark, of Sunbury (15sec. start), who covered the course in the final in 5 min. 6 sec., beating George Haines by a bare length. Altogether it was a good day's sport under difficulties.

The annual competition of the Glasgow District Angling Clubs' Association, on Loch Leven, is always an interesting fixture, and this year it was so fortunate as to have weather which was exceptionally favourable for sport. Indeed, in this respect, the day was one of the best of the season. Eleven clubs were represented each club team consisting of the four members who had proved the most successful fishers in their club during the year. The total number of rods was, therefore, forty-four. Fish rose very freely, and the total catch for the day was 603 trout, weighing 348 lb. 8 oz. The association's trophy was won by the team representing the Bothwell and Blantyre Angling Club, with an aggregate catch of seventy-three trout, weighing 44lb. 13 oz. The Glasgow Wanderers came next with fifty-four trout, 37lb. 4oz., and the Rowbank (Paisely) third with sixty-nine trout, 36lb. 2oz. Although excellent sport was got, the fish were rather under the average size.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office. There were also present : Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. James MacDonald, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Vishram, S. D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Drs. Ismael Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Committee recorded report of the Acting Health Officer for the second quarter of 1900. It stated :—Exclusive of still-born, 20,054 deaths were registered during this quarter, equal to an annual death-rate of 97·01 per 1,000, being 11,083 less than in the last quarter, but 7,521 more than in the corresponding three months of the last year. According to place of birth 4,713 persons, including still-born, were born in Bombay, 15,179 were born out of Bombay, and the place of birth of 647 persons could not be ascertained. The fever mortality is 810 less than in the last quarter, but 1,197 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. Of the total deaths from fevers 3,[illegible] in the last quarter, and 1,015 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; 9 were due to simple continued fever, being 9 less than in the last quarter and 27 less than in the corresponding period of the last year, 185 were referred to ague, being 84 more than in the last quarter and 174 more than in the corresponding period of the lastyear ; 13 were ascribed to enteric fever, being 3 less than in the last quarter but 4 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. In all 2,252 deaths were registered as due to fevers. From plague 3,932 deaths were registered, being 3,403 less than in the last quarter, but 381 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The mortality from cholera is 527 more than in the last quarter and 500 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 627 cases, out of which 547 proved fatal. Cholera began to increase in the middle of May and was declared epidemic in the last week of that month, and has gradually increased up to the end of the quarter. From measles 303 deaths were registered, being 829 less than in the last quarter and 254 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 455 deaths from small-pox, being 2,070 less than in the last quarter.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. DR. MACKICHAN.

WE have already reported the proceedings of the meeting held by some of the past and present students of the Wilson College in honor of their popular Principal the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, M. A., D. D., on the eve of his departure on furlough, last Friday. More than a dozen Wilsonians, including Messrs. J. M. Antia, M. A., R. F. Gorwala, M. A., V. A. Lajmi, J. N. Bhansali, C. J. Goia, David Moses, R. J. Jayakar, G. M. Thenge, A.L. Sohoni, and V. N. Desai, B. As., employed in the Secretariat, waited upon the Rev. Dr. Mackichan at his bungalow, on Saturday evening and presented him with a beautiful case, containing twelve volumes of cameos of literature in appreciation of the interest taken by the Principal in his students. The worthy Principal received visits from several friends and advisers at his residence, on Monday morning. Dr. Mackichan left by the s. s. Trieste, on Monday evening, for Europe and amongst those present at the Victoria Dock, to wish him bon voyage and a speedy return, were the Rev. Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji, Dr. D. Macdonald, the Rev. Mr. Nicambe and Messrs. Robertson, Madanlal Lallubhai Munsif and Khisty. Very few principals and missionaries have made themselves so popular not only amongst their students but amongst the masses as the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and his absence will be greatly felt in the University Senate and elsewhere in the city.

A RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday morning, the rule granted to show cause why a new trial should not be ordered in the suit of Temulji Jamsetji Dastur vs. Ganesham Nilkanth Nadkarni, be made absolute, came on for argument before the full Court, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, and Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Judge. Mr. Pirozshaw N. Vakil, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Patuck, pleader, represented the defendant Mr. Nadkarni. The plaintiff had filed a suit in the Lower Court against the defendant for ejectment, on the ground of breach of covenant in respect of premises No. 56, at Kalia Oowkeer Road. Mr. Rustomji P. Master was the first lessee under a lease, dated 31st May, 1885. He assigned over the lease by way of mortgage to Mr. Nadkarni, who has been in possession of the property since. Mr. Nadkarni having broken some of the stipulations of the lease, the plaintiff determined the lease, and demanded of him Rs. 240 as one year's rent. The Lower Court, in deciding the suit, held that the Court could not take cognisance of the question mentioned in the plaint as it would be arrogating to itself the authority of a higher tribunal. The decree was passed in favour of the defendant on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Against this order the plaintiff moved the Full Court for a re-trial on the ground that the Court had jurisdiction. The Full Court, after hearing the arguments, and looking into the Bombay Law Report, held that the Court had jurisdiction and granted a new trial.

A SPECIAL quality of the new King of Italy's, mind, according to one of his former teachers, is readiness, acumen, and a memory truly prodigious. He is on the other hand, wanting in imagination. He loves Dante better than Ariosto. He is a living encyclopedia of history and geography. At his last examination, when to his lot fell the theme of Italian history in the first part of this century, he spoke with excessive frankness of the merits and defects of the late Charles Albert, although his father and General Ricotti, and others who might have been displeased, were present. King Victor has a more frank, merry, and expansive character than is believed by those who do not know him intimately.

THE FAMINE.

DAMAUN.

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund held in the Municipality office at Upper Damaun, on Thursday, the deplorable state of the famine-sufferers of the Nagar Haveli district was considered and a resolution was unanimously passed to send 75 bags of rice for their relief. During the last few days, famine-sufferers of Nagar Haveli are pouring into Damaun, which evidences the painful fact that many are suffering there from want of food and diseases which are mainly due to starvation or unwholesome food. Mr. Francis Moniz, a member of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ardasir Sorabji Postwala, another member, for his personal exertions in going to Bombay and interviewing the American Consul, and suggested that his expenses should be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Committee, but Mr. Postwala interposed, and said that he was not deserving of thanks as he had only done a duty towards his fellow-countrymen and declined to be recouped his expenses. It was further resolved that a sum of Rs. 50 per month should be applied to the relief of persons of the middle classes suffering from the famine, but who out of self-respect would not apply to the committee for relief, and a sub-committee, consisting of the president, Rev. Nicholao Sebastiao Falleiro, Mr. Ebrahim Yoosoof Monia and Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Postwala was appointed to distribute such relief. The president is expected to find out deserving persons among the Christian community for this relief, and Mr. Monia among the Mahomedans. As to Mr. Postwala, as it is not likely that after Sir Dinshaw Petit's and Lady Avabai Petit's recent assistance to the poor Parsis, any person in Damaun is likely to accept of charity coming from non-Zoroastrians, he will have to seek deserving men, and they are many, among the different castes of the Hindoo community.

FRAUDS IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

SOME more specimens of the frauds that are going on in the Bombay famine districts may be quoted. The Collector of a district recently visited by the Viceroy, in a report dated the 19th July writes : "The Special Civil officer on the Kharda-Jategaon road has been removed for incompetence. A serious case of alleged frauds on the Visapur feeder road discovered by the Executive Engineer is under inquiry. The temporary Engineer and his staff are all in police custody and there appears to be excellent evidence of extensive swindling. There is also a case of false muster rolls on the Shendi-Vambori road, which is partly disposed of (by dismissal of delinquents) and partly still under inquiry." The Collector of a neighbouring district writing on the 28th July remarks that "the various prosecutions and convictions which have already taken place have not had the effect of stopping frauds on the relief works. A karkun has been tried for keeping false musters and discharged for want of satisfactory evidence. Mr. Campbell has reported a very flagrant case from Bijandi in which two karkuns and two mukadams appear to have been concerned. I have ordered their prosecution. . . . Mr. Arthur detected a case at Goregaon in connection with which a karkun is being prosecuted. The man had entered as present a lot of people who were absent, and two of whom had acually died of cholera on the previous day." The Commissioner of the Division, in forwarding the District reports to Government, observes that the large number of these cases of fraud "point to the urgent necessity of an organised system of audit by travelling officers of the Account Department. Considering the large sums of money spent on relief operations in the Civil Department and the class of subordinates through whose hands the money passes, there is a surprising absence of the checks which are deemed indispensable in respect of ordinary administration." One does not care to differ from a Commissioner on his own ground, but the suggestion does not seem to strike the nail on the head. All that any number of Accounts Department officers could do would be to see that correct. But the [illegible] were in due form and it is that the papers will be in order. Cases have come to light in which muster rolls for five and six hundred work-people, all fictitious, have been prepared : but in an auditor's eyes such muster rolls would be as good as any other. He cannot measure earth-work or identify coolies. The only remedy lies in the employment of a higher class agency instead of the badly paid temporary hands who cannot even be considered economical, since they immediately drift one and all into a conspiracy of plunder.—*Pioneer.*

THE NUMBER ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	4211	3100	7311
Bombay and Sindh	944518	539107	1483625
Bengal	17083	9353	26436
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	1401	1401
Punjab	104742	44657	149429
Central Provinces	313840	1935549	2249389
Berar	207087	122193	329280
Ajmer-Merwara	37388	25058	86155
Total British Provinces	1648834	2744161	4392688
Native States.			
Rajputana States	139299	99389	238388
Central India States	64639	43083	107722
Hyderabad	340389	98959	439348
Baroda	69482	27645	88127
Bombay Native States	218639	62595	311363
Punjab Native States	17644	13547	3318[illegible]
Central Provinces Feudatory States			
Kashmir (Jammu)	11219	33329	47545
	488	...	488
Total Native States	88379	383155	1266354
Grand Total	2531333	3127419	5658752

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	2997	3100	5997	— 1314
Bombay and Sindh	515035	539705	1390740	— 122885
Bengal	13140	7164	20304	— 6240
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	1195	1195	— 209
Punjab	80396	43268	123664	— 25765
Central Provinces	241800	1945081	2235881	— 70068
Berar	163231	133314	308733	— 2 642
Ajmer-Merwara	31402	27637	79039	— 7117
Total British Provinces	1401998	2736440	4138458	—254210
Native States.				
Rajputana States	137224	89063	226290	— 12038
Central India States	54932	31785	86717	— 21005
Hyderabad	330479	98294	428673	— 0 655
Baroda	55163	20941	76104	—11523
Bombay Native States	214318	55715	270033	— 41232
Punjab Native States	17694	12255	30849	— 2341
Central Provinces Feudatory States	71388	37049	44145	— 3490
Kashmir (Jammu)	134	...	134	— 354
Total Native States	817392	346043	1163435	—102819
Grand Total	2219390	3082503	5301893	—356859

A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bhola Shiv Mangal, a Pardesi, appeared to answer a charge of perjury, preferred against him by Jehangir Cowasji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted ; while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Frederick Day Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, that on the 7th July last, the accused went to Mr. Spencer and informed him that complainant had received from him that morning a sum of Rs. 2-8 for executing an attachment at Elphinstone Road. Mr. Spencer told him to reduce his allegations to writing. This done, Mr. Spencer had it translated to the accused and signed by him on solemn affirmation. The accused swore to the correctness of his statement. Mr. Spencer further examined accused and two or three persons, whom he had put up to support him ; but their statements having been found contradictory in several respects Mr. Spencer asked accused to show him the house in which the money was alleged to have been paid to complainant. Accused agreed to do so, and accordingly he took Mr. Spencer, an interpreter of the Small Causes Court and complainant to Sonapore Lane in a hack victoria. After spending some time there accused said he was unable to point out the house. They then drove to the Girgaum Main Road, where accused was shown a house. After hesitating for some time accused said it was the bailiff's house. He said he was positive about it, and even pointed the spot where he said he had waited nearly an hour. Mr. Spencer asked him if he would be obliged to hear that it was not the bailiff's house. Accused replied he could not remember. The accused was shown a third house, which was really the bailiff's house, but accused could not recognise it. Eventually the accused said the charge he had brought was false, and that he had made it as the bailiff would not do his work. The matter was subsequently reported to Mr. Chitty, the Chief Judge, who sanctioned the prosecution of the accused. The evidence of Mr. Spencer having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DISCUSSNION OF THE BUDGET.

POONA, AUG. 25,

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

IN the course of the debate on the Budget,

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji said :—This Government must be congratulated on their courageously grappling with this vast famine. Personally your Excellency has set a very generous example by contributing from time to time large sums to the charitable fund. The people of this Presidency must be congratulated on their good luck in having such benevolent and sympathetic heads of the administration as his Excellency Lord Curzon and your Lordship, in such a distressing time. Since I appealed in this hall on behalf of the Inamdars two years ago, I am glad to note that orders have been issued to the District Officers to keep a strict watch on the work of village officers of alienated villages. These orders will go a great way in mitigating the evil of the Inamdars as far as it lay in the negligence of the village officers. I would, however, ask your Excellency's permission to observe that the matter does not end here. The tenants of Inamdars not being subject to the same liabilities as the tenants in the Khalsa villages for default in paying the rents, it often happens that these ryots fall into arrears. I know cases in which the revenue of alienated villages has fallen into arrears since the year 1891-92. The remedy of applying for assistance for the recovery of rent has ceased to serve the purpose, as the work of the disposal of these applications has, as I pointed out two years ago, largely fallen into arrears especially in Satara and Poona districts. This remedy of assistance for the recovery will be effective so long as it is given in the very year for which it is asked for ; otherwise, even supposing that assistance is given it is perfectly useless, as large arrears become accumulated by the time it is granted and it is not possible to recover them all. As regards the establishment of a high class institution for the education of the sons of the Chiefs and Sirdars in the Deccan, to which I referred in my speech two years ago, it is a matter of satisfaction that Government are making inquiries about the probable number of students who would be expected to join the institution. I sincerely hope that my brother Chiefs and Sirdars will come forward to support and to take advantage of this institution for the benefit of the younger generation.

THE HON MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said that while the non-official public is glad to express its cordial appreciation of the devoted labours of many Government officers, and while we are by no means unmindful of the large amount of relief which Government have bestowed on hundreds of thousands of helpless human beings, I feel bound to say that owing to the excessive rigidity of the system of relief adopted, the over-zeal in the wrong direction of the several subordinate officials, and such other causes, the actual administration of relief has not been as satisfactory as it might otherwise have been, or as Government themselves must have wished.

EXCESSIVE CONCENTRATION OF LABOUR.

Excessive concentration of labour on large relief works, excessive rigour in adhering to the provisions of the Famine Code, excessive tasking and excessive fining—these have, in several places, largely interfered with the effectiveness of the relief which Government intended the relief works to afford. Then, gratuitous relief has been given in this Presidency on too restricted a scale. Lastly, in the matter of Revenue collections, far less liberality has been shown to the stricken people here than they had a right to expect at the hands of the State, and in some cases unjustifiably harsh methods have been resorted to, mainly by over-zealous subordinates, for realizing the Government dues. I find that during the period of 18 weeks from the 25th November to 31st March the Bombay Government relieved a total of 83 million units of workers 22·8 million units of dependants, and 6·7 million units of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief in poor-houses or villages, or a grand total of 112·5 million units, the population of the affected area during this time being 10 millions. During this same period the Government of the Central Provinces relieved a total of 114·3 million and 41 million units of those who [illegible] of relief in poor-houses or villages, or a grand total of 167·9 million units, the population of the affected area during this time being 8·4 millions. The Bombay Government spent 72·55 lakhs of rupees in relieving 83 million units of workers, which gives for Bombay a rate of 87·5 rupees per thousand units of workers. The expenditure incurred by the Central Provinces Government on the relief of 114·3 million units of workers was 86·3 lakhs of rupees, which gives a ratio of 75·3 rupees per thousand units of workers. But during this period the average prices of the cheapest staple grains in the affected portions of Bombay were about 25 per cent. higher than in the corresponding portions of the Central Provinces. The average in Bombay was throughout these four months a little less than 18lbs to the rupee—I take it at 18lb. The average price in the Central Provinces was between 22 and 24 lbs. a rupee—I take it at 22 lbs. This shows that the average price in Bombay was 22 per cent. higher than in the Central Provinces. 75·3 rupees in the Central Provinces were, therefore, equal to 91·5 rupees in Bombay, which means that the Bombay scale of expenditure on workers was Rs. 4 per thousand units less than in the Central Provinces.

AMOUNT OF FINES.

I think that these Rs. 4 per thousand units practically represent the amount of fines levied in this Presidency over the standard of the Central Provinces. This however, does not state the whole difference, for, as the last Famine Commission observe in paragraph 363 of their Report, the Bombay figures of direct relief expenditure probably includes cost of hutting, and it does not appear that the Central Provinces figures include that cost. Moreover, even if the figures for both Provinces included the cost of hutting, this cost would be much lar

revenue, and may, if necessary, charge interest on all suspended amounts. The present standard of Government based on an inquiry into each individual's ability to pay is so arbitrary in its nature, and leaves such a dangerously wide margin of discretion to subordinates, that it inevitably gives rise to great discontent, and needlessly earns for the Government a bad name which it does not deserve. The principle that only those who are able to pay should pay, and that no one should be forced to borrow for paying the land revenue looks very well on paper. But several instances which have recently come to light have illustrated how such a principle is apt to be worked in practice. I understand that the Collector of Khandesh issued orders last November or December directing that the expression "should not be forced to borrow" was to be interpreted as meaning "should not be forced to borrow to such an extent as to involve the borrower hopelessly in debt." I understand that in pursuance of the orders of the Collector of Khandesh large sums were realized from mortgagees in that District, and that in some instances harsh and high-handed methods were resorted to for realizing the amounts. The recent orders which Government have passed in connection with complaints coming from Karad in the Satara District are another illustration of the manner in which the discretion vested in the subordinate officers is often abused. I understand that in this Taluka a considerable number of village officers have been fined for alleged incapacity in the matter of realizing the State demand inclusive of past arrears I understand that in "Karad" and "Supane," notices have been issued to more than 25 per cent. Khatedars, and that in Supane the carts of some agriculturists have been distrained.

SEIZURE OF LAND.

In Nasik I hear that in several instances lands have been at once seized by Government on failure to pay the revenue after the notices were issued, the authorities there not troubling to go through the intermediate steps. I know these things have only to be brought to your Excellency's notice to be set right, but they create an amount of prejudice against the Government, not to talk of the addition they make to the anxieties and sufferings of the people in such hard times. However, my Lord, our chief concern now is with the present, and I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government to meet the requirements of the situation in a large-hearted manner by remitting the greater portion of the demand which has not yet been realized. Especially, my Lord, is such a course necessary in the Deccan. The Central Division has during the last four or five years been hit harder than it ever was during any previous years. A succession of unfavourable years, with one severe famine already among them, has now been topped by another famine of unparalleled intensity and magnitude, and the sufferings of the poorer classes have been simply beyond words. My Lord, it is the fashion to say that in the Deccan no remissions of land revenue need be granted, because its assessment is fixed on an average of seasons. A statement like this is difficult to deal with by reason of its obvious vagueness. But a table which I have prepared from the annual reports of the Agricultural Department for the last ten years should meet this statement, if anything can meet it. Taking these last ten years, we find that this Division had on the whole only four average years; four other years were considerably below the average, and the remaining two were years of severe famine.

There was not, for the Division taken as a whole, a single year above the average during the period. My Lord, I regret to say that the traditions of the Bombay Government in this matter have never been in the direction of liberality.

FAMINE COMMISSIONS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The Famine Commission of 1878 has noted that the Bombay Government of that time had done the least to relieve the people in this respect and the Madras Government the most. The last Famine Commission has also found fault with the Bombay Government for granting extremely small suspensions and practically no remissions. I do not know why this Government should cling so tenaciously to these traditions of illiberality, and I respectfully but most earnestly appeal to your Excellency to break through them once for all. I am the more emboldened to make this appeal, because your Excellency's munificent contributions to the famine fund from your private purse have made it clear to everybody how your heart goes out to these poor people, how deeply your Excellency sympathizes with them in their trouble. My Lord, the past is beyond recall, but I respectfully suggest that nearly all of it remitted or both because, all those who could have possibly paid the Government demand by using their resources or credit, must have already done so; and in the present situation of the peasantry it is necessary to give many of them a fresh start in life without placing this mill-stone of arrears round their necks.

I will, if your Excellency will bear with me, briefly refer to one other matter, and that is the leavy of enhanced rates of assessment in the Indapoor taluka in the current year, for which the Budget presumably makes provision. When this taluka was settled in 1867 its revenue demand was raised from Rs. 81,000 to Rs. 1,24,500 a year. It was then stated that considering the circumstances of the taluka the revised amount was a light one, and that the taluka would be able to pay without the least difficulty. Things, however, proved out otherwise. Owing to low prices and other causes, the condition of the talukas became so serious that in seven more years Government thought it necessary, on the representations of public bodies in the Deccan, to reduce the assessment from Rs. 1,25,000 to Rs. 1,11,000 a year. The actual demand, however, for some years past, has been about Rs. 1,03,000. It has now been decided by Government to raise this assessment by about 30 per cent., that is to say about Rs. 1,34,000. And these enhanced rates will be for the first time levied in the current year. The principal ground on which the enhancement was recommended by the Settlement Officer was the usual one of a rise in prices—the two staple grains of the taluka, jowari and bajri, having risen by 24 and 33 per cent, respectively in price. An increase of 30 per cent. in the assessment is a most exorbitant increase. One is at a loss to understand how the several officers through whose hands Mr. Young's recommendations passed did not challenge his proposal to increase the assessment by 30 per cent., when the area under cultivation had actually diminished, and the principle food-stuff had not risen in price, according to his own showing, by more than 24 per cent. It is true that the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's support of the recommendations is half-hearted, and I detect in several of his sentences a view of sarcasm, as when he reminds Government as to with what confidence it was predicted in 1867 that the settlement then effected would work smoothly, and how that confidence was afterwards found to be misplaced, and when he advises Government that if they have the faintest doubt as to the capability of the taluka to bear the enhancement proposed, they should give the benefit of the doubt to the taluka. I therefore earnestly implore Government to reconsider this question, and in any case not to levy the enhanced rates during the current year.

ABATE THE STATE DEMAND.

Indeed during this year it would be a wise and generous policy to abate a portion of the ordinary State demand, in view of the ground which the agriculturists have lost all over the Division, so as to enable them to recover that ground at least partially. In this connection I would also urge that now that the Survey Department has been closed, Government should announce once for all as indicated in the correspondence between this Government and the Government of India in 1883 on the subject, that henceforth when settlements are revised, enhancements will be made only on three grounds, namely, increased area under cultivation, higher prices, or increased production owing to improvements made by Government. Unless this is done the settlement operations will be apt, as at present, to unsettle everything instead of settling anything.

THE HON. RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL VENILAL.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal said:—Your Excellency,—The period of the current provincial contract has been an unlucky one. The Financial Statement now under consideration deals with three out of the five years, namely, 1898-99 1899-1900, 1900 and 1901. The year 1899 opened and closed with a balance not our own, but supplied by special grants by the Government of India. In 1899-1900, too, the Government of India made a large assignment to provincial funds in addition to their undertaking all direct charges on relief measures, and giving a grant-in-aid of direct plague charges, and the current year 1900-1901 not only opens and closes with a balance of *nil*, but at the same time threatens with a deficit. One cannot well foretell as to what our financial position in 1901-2, the last year of the provincial contract, will be. Our deplorable condition is entirely due to the two calamities, plague and famine, with which the Presidency has been afflicted. But there is one consolation, and it is that Government and their officers have done all that human power can do to save lives and to mitigate the sufferings of the starving millions for whose benefit such heavy expenses were incurred. Such being the case, it would be unjust, my Lord, to criticise a Budget which has been framed under such adverse circumstances. My lord, Guzerat owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Lely, the Commissioner, N. D., whose sympathy with the people and devotion to the heavy duty that devolved on him on account of the famine are most praiseworthy.

THE HON. MR. DESAI.

The Hon. Mr. Desai said:—Your Excellency.—I would first say a few words in connection with the plague administration. The recent orders which fully accord with local experience both on the part of the people and the authorities will render the working of the Plague Department smooth, peaceful, and satisfactory, but there is yet one grievance which need only be brought to your Excellency's notice in order that it may be redressed. There are as yet two known remedies against plague—evacuation and inoculation. Of these evacuation is not only the more popular but is admitted by the Plague Commission and Government to be the most effective safeguard yet discovered against the spread of the disease. Not only in towns but even in remote villages evacuation is voluntarily resorted to. There is, however, one serious difficulty connected with it. The difficulty I am speaking of relates to the safe custody of their valuables when people go to live in huts. This difficulty does not occur in places like Bombay and Poona, where the Bombay Bank offers facilities for the deposit of valuable property, and this mainly accounts for the fact that the grievance has not been prominently noticed before. In districts above the Ghats, where even ordinarily there is much of serious crime, men of property find it difficult either to leave it behind in empty houses or to take it to huts. As a Ward Superintendent of the plague operations in Belgaum, I myself came across cases where the sick person had to be removed to the hospital and the contacts had to be segregated, disregarding their well-grounded complaints about the safe keeping of their jewellery. Mr. McNeill who has much larger experience in plague administration had noticed similar difficulties as Collector of Dharwar. Facilities such as those offered by the Bombay Bank exist also in the Native States. It was on this account that in a big city like Kolhapur the people voluntarily evacuated their houses in the course of half a week. In Belgaum, on the other hand, the same measure encountered considerable opposition, chiefly on account of the difficulty already referred to. One of my honourable colleagues had to ask the favour of a native Chief to take charge of his property. Your Excellency, I say with great submission that those whose moveable property consists of money investments and can be carried in the pocket in the form of a cheque-book cannot fully realize the difficulties of those who follow the traditional habit of investing their money in pearls, gold and silver, and thus encumber themselves. By making a concession such as is offered by the Bombay Bank and the rulers of Native States Government incur no pecuniary liability or any other risk. The fees usually charged at so much space occupied covers all the necessary expenses incurred. The prestige of Government is greater than that of the Bombay Bank or native princes, and a mere label on the door bearing the Government seal will afford more effective protection than can possibly be secured by all the means available to private persons. I will now say a word, my Lord, in regard to the working of our schools. I have no fault to find with the efficiency of the teaching staff. My remarks have in view the quality of the teaching which, it is needless to remark, is weak on the moral side, having been severely confined to the disciplining of the intellect. When boys leave their village homes and reside in towns and cities in order to attend schools, all the healthy influences of home life cease to work. There were times, not very old, when the absence of "home control" was not of much consequence. Then a literature pernicious and as the same time very cheap, scarcely existed. Then there were no "platforms" let loose on the minds of youths unformed and undiscriminating. In those times the teacher was respected and loved, and his reprimand and cane sufficed to supply the place of home training. But now the student's environment has completely changed, and he is exposed to evil influences such as those I have already alluded to. I feel constrained to make this observation in connection with a movement in which it is the students who are found taking a prominent part. First they openly subscribed for it—each his mite. Now they figure as largely in the celebration of the festival and throng enthusiastically on platforms, the vague in generalizations of which do them more harm than good.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh in the course of his speech said:—One of the most important considerations of testing the success or otherwise of a famine administration is by determining to what extent it has succeeded in saving life. Unfortunately, during the last few months, the extent of mortality that has prevailed in the affected districts of Guzerat and in Khandesh has been most appalling. The weather conditions of the affected districts in a famine year are unfavourable to general health, and in such a year there would be an excess over normal mortality even if the famine administration is conducted in a theoretically perfect way; but the responsibility of Government cannot be denied where their arrangements are not sufficiently well organised to enable the relief to reach all persons who stand in need of the same; where the relief offered to the workers is, too, insufficient for a mere living wage, and sharply falls to become a remunerative works; or where it is evidently insufficient, and yet the sufferers are obliged to stick to the works from sheer helplessness, and in consequence the sufferers die or become so weakened as to be unable to stand the attack of diseases to which they may become exposed, and easily succumb to them. In the first instance, I ask your Excellency to apply this test in connection with the administering of famine relief to the hill and forest tribes consisting of Bhils, Naikdas, Dhakas, etc.

RELIEF IN THE BHILS AND KOLIS.

The parts of the country which the hill tribes occupy are highly malarious. The unhealthy surroundings of Bhil life for several generations render him physically unfit for sustained labour of any kind. His inability to work as long and as fast as an average man of the plains is often mistaken for laziness. His incapacity for hard and continuous work arises, however, from physical weakness, for which he has to be pitied, and is not owing to moral faults which may be corrected by punishment or starvation. The Bhil, however, was required to perform the full task work according to the Code which had been fixed by the standard of the capacity of a hardy, stout-built and continuous labourer of the Deccan plains. No reduction was made in the task for the purpose of suiting it to the capacity of the Bhil population. The incapacity of the Khandesh Bhil to perform the Code task work appears to have been brought to the notice of Government at an early stage of the famine; but they, instead of reducing the amount of the work, directed a reduction of the wages by 25 per cent. In the Panch Mahals no such reduction was made; but large and heavy wholesale fines appear to have been substituted in their stead. The average wages were annas 5 and pies 4 per man per week, or 3 pice a day. This is much less than what the people at the relief works got in every other district of the Presidency. Such low wages could not fetch to the workers even as much as one pound of the staple food. Then, for a long time, the number of relief workers was far under what it ought to be considering the poverty of the district, the complete failure of the crops, and the utter destitution of a large proportion of the population. Between November and the 24th of March their numbers only ranged between 12,000 and 17,000; only about 5 per cent. of the population was so employed; and this must have been owing largely to the unsuitable character of the task work.

THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES INADEQUATE.

In other respects, too, the Bhil population do not appear to have obtained adequate relief. From the official returns it appears that poor houses were not opened in the Panch Mahals till the 3rd of February, and in Khandesh till even as late as the 7th of April. Considering the acute distress the doles in the Panch Mahals were very sparingly given. In December the doles fluctuated between 30 to 95, in January between 42 to 149, in February between 37 and 240, and in March between 177 and 909. The relief which was inadequate in all directions could not but have told heavily on the constitution of the people; they must have got terribly enfeebled, and it is not surprising that the general mortality among them was very large, and that, when cholera made its appearance among them, they succumbed to it fast and in large numbers.

RELIEF IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF GUZERAT.

In the Districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach things went on tolerably well till the end of February. In the commencement of March a reduction of 20 per cent. of the Code wages was made on all works of the Broach District to the north of the Narmada. Shortly after a new scale of fines was prescribed for all the Districts of Guzerat; according to this scale for the smallest shortage of work even when it was only 1 per cent. the whole gang was to lose one-fourth of its wages; when the shortage was between 75 and 50, however little it was under 75 per cent., the gang was to lose one-half of its wages; and for work under 50 per cent, the gang would merely get penal wages; and there were simultaneous orders issued that the fines were to be stringently enforced. About this time orders were also issued increasing the quantity of famine task work all over the Guzerat Districts. It is generally believed that Government ordered the adoption of these stringent measures without consulting even their own local officers, and that the views of these officers were not in favour of such measures. The effect of these measures was that short work and fines became a rule and not an exception. In most cases the wages came to less than one anna for an adult. Within a few weeks the workers were found to have considerably deteriorated in physique, and considerable emaciation was found among them. Their capacity for work much decreased. A large number of workers feeling that they had only to choose between slow and quick starvation left the works; the begging population of the towns and villages in the Broach District largely increased. There was an alarming rise in the mortality of the District. About the latter end of April, Government were satisfied that these stringent measures were unsuited to the conditions of the Guzerat people, and they ordered their stringency to be relaxed somewhat; but during the six or seven weeks that they were in operation they could not have failed to do an amount of mischief. At the outbreak of an epidemic, when people are panic-struck, there should be some suitable arrangement to control and regulate the exodus; as it was in our Presidency when the cholera epidemic broke out, they had no works in the neighbourhood to go to, and they either returned to their villages, or went about wandering aimlessly in the country. Government no doubt got some few small works opened and ordered expansions of the gratuitous relief; but these reliefs came in too slowly, and for several weeks the expanded relief was quite out of proportion to the number who had left the big works. Though the cholera epidemic commenced about the 28th of April, till June the provision for the maintenance of those whom the danger or the scare forced to leave the works was most inadequate.

RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT DEMANDS.

The manner in which the Government demands are recovered is another measure which has produced much dissatisfaction in the minds of the people of Guzerat. Government appeared to be under the impression that Guzerat is a rich province, and there ought not to be much difficulty in recovering a large percentage of their Revenue demands. The unprecedentedly large percentage of people who have had to take the benefit of the Government relief, the condition of great destitution that one sees about in the country, the crowds of weak, under-fed, and emaciated persons that are found everywhere in the affected districts and the heavy mortality indicate that it cannot be as rich as it is supposed to be. There is considerable evidence that distress had been growing during the present famine nearly a total loss of crops and heavy loss of cattle have befallen a province whose power of resistance had got quite impaired. According to the practice of former Governments there would have been a general remission of revenue; the practice of the Government of this Presidency before the famine of 1896-97 was also very liberal in this direction. In other Provinces very large suspensions and remissions were allowed to be made under a corresponding condition of things. There was no famine in Guzerat within 30 years from the time that the assessments were settled, and it could not be said that the circumstance of the ryot's liability to pay the Government assessment during a period of such distress was taken into account in the making of the settlements. Under these circumstances Gazerat ought to have been accorded a more lenient treatment than it has received.

ILLEGAL MEASURES OF SUBORDINATES.

Government have, no doubt, often declared that no such pressure should be used on a cultivator as would force him to incur debts; but either the orders have been misunderstood, or the over-zeal of the subordinate officials makes them inattentive to them, and several of the measures taken were such as really to defeat the objects that Government have in view. There is much evidence available to show that the lower subordinate officers have used such measures as ejecting and shutting out defaulting cultivators for several days from their homes, prohibiting them the use of the water of the village wells, levying unauthorized distraints without order from their superiors, the unauthorized opening of locked houses in the absence of their owners, the attachment of the grain required for the maintenance of the agriculturist and his family, their apparel and bedding, and of agricultural implements and the deduction of Government money out of "takavi" advances, and the grants made from charitable funds. Most of the things never come to the notice of the superior officers; and in connection with distraints the Mahalkari or the mamlatdar only knows of them officially when formal sanction has to be applied for the sale of the attached property, which does not happen in many cases. Improper measure of this kind tend to demoralize the officers who practise them and the ryots in reference to whom they are practised; but apart from their demoralizing influence they are exceedingly objectionable, inasmuch as they have the effect of misleading Government about the condition of the people.

THE ONUS ON THE RYOT.

The orders of Government were that if a ryot required suspension the onus of proving his inability to pay the Government demand lay upon him. It is very difficult to understand what evidence an ignorant and poor cultivator is expected or would be able to bring for the purpose of discharging this burden. It would have saved much annoyance to the ryot and much trouble to the officers of Government if their orders were not to issue compulsory processes against persons who hold no property in excess of such articles which are usual and necessary for persons in his condition of life unless they have concealed any valuable property. But even the small advantage of proving his poverty before a superior officer was practically denied to the ryot. He received notices threatening that unless he paid the Government demand by a particular day, his Khata would be forfeited, or his moveable property would be attached. In several cases he was threatened with both. These notices did not mention that if he proved his inability to given to him. Public bodies and associations who sympathised with the ryot in his afflictions could not inform him of the intentions of Government as they were afraid that their action might in such direction would be mistaken for agitation, and would rather lead to his being dealt with harshly as during the famine of 1896-97. On the other hand the threats were followed in several cases by actual forfeitures and distraints.

THE GOVERNMENT OBJECT DEFEATED.

The Collector of Broach in addition issued special notices telling the ryots that if they made default their lands would be forfeited and they would be sold and given away to the highest bidder. On reference to the Jamabandi reports it appears that in 1895-96 640 acres were ordered to be forfeited in that district. Of these 352 were allowed to be returned on their defaulting occupants on the eve of the arrears of the assessment; in 1896-97 2,007 acres were forfeited, out of which 1,580 were returned; in 1897-98 531 acres were forfeited out of which 352 were returned. In this year of exceptional difficulty the Collector gave the ryots to understand that Government would not even show them the same indulgence as had been shown to persons under similar conditions in previous years. The Collector's threat could not but have been taken seriously by the ryots. Then there have been a very large number of cases in Kaira, Broach, and Surat of vessels for cooking, eating, and drinking, clothes, bedding, grinding stones, and threshing flails, grain for food, implements of agriculture, and like articles which an agriculturist requires for his daily use being attached. In this way the intention of Government of protecting the ryot is defeated, and he is obliged to barrow at large interest, or he losses his lands and those articles of daily want which even the poorest man is unable to dispense with. But it is the big cultivator who owns many acres of land and has many head of cattle to feed that finds himself the worst treated. It is on people of this class that the greater part of the loss in the shape of destruction of crops and cattle fall, and his case is deserving of the greatest sympathy. In cases where he keeps accounts he is prepared to show his accounts to satisfy the authorities that all his liquid resources are exhausted. He prays for an enquiry into his circumstances which is not given, because he is a big Khatedar and no suspension can be granted to such persons. He has to pay annually a large amount to Government, and this he cannot procure now from his "Sowkar" in these times of difficulty; all that he wants is mere suspensions of the demand; he does not ask for any remission. It is really very hard that such people should be put to public shame and disgrace by having their furniture attached and their lands forfeited. I think that if a private landlord treated his respectable tenants in this manner during their temporary difficulties, his action would be denounced as most cruel and inhuman.

THE RYOTS REQUIRE TO BE PULLED OUT.

There could hardly be a time when kind and lenient treatment of the ryots would be more necessary and appropriate. A large number of the ryots had their resources most seriously impaired by the misfortunes that preceded the famine. The ryots require to be pulled out, and without liberal remissions they will find it impossible for long time to come to return to the condition in which they were before their difficulties commenced. The distress from which this Presidency has suffered was in no way less deep and extensive than that from which the North-Western Provinces suffered during the famine of 1896-97, and it Government are pleased to grant remissions on the same scale as they were granted in that Province, their generosity will help greatly in the recovery of the afflicted parts from the effects of the famine.

THE HON. MR. CHHATRE.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre referred in terms of high appreciation to the services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Nugent. With regard to the Budget he said it was matter for regret that the financial condition of the Government should be crippled to such an extent that it should arrive on the verge of insolvency. He quite understood that the plague and especially the two famines had been the cause of the financial embarrassment. That the calamities should make even the ordinary administration of Government wholly dependent on the bounty of the Imperial Government was a most deplorable feature. He hailed the day when their finances would be restored to their former prosperous state and the Presidency extricated from its monetary difficulties. He, however, took a pessimistic view of the situation. He did not think their finances would improve soon. Even if they did, the embarrassment was likely to recur at no distance of time. Famines and scarcities of food-grain and fodder had been their constant misfortunes. There was no likelihood of rescue from these calamities unless really effective remedies were employed for eradicating the evils. Relief and poor houses, doles and famine funds could only check them temporarily and afford relief only for a time. These temporary reliefs were not the real means for driving out famines from the land. The permanence of land assessments, agricultural education, facilities for improving the fertility of the soil, such as irrigation, tanks, wells, agricultural banks may be counted among the real remedies for saving the people from the visitation of the evils from which they are suffering.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 67. The number of plaugue cases reported was two, and the same number of deaths. The fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Saturday numbered ten, the same number of deaths being also recorded from that disease. The total mortality was 68.

THE SOCIALIST LIEBKNECHT.

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT whose death is announced by Reuter, was one of the most prominent of German socialists, his principal colleagues being August Bebel and Paul Singer. All three were members of the Reichsrath. Bebel was one of the earliest movers in the Socialist cause in Germany. He was educated at the common school, a turner by trade. From 1867 to 1885 he was a member of the extensive firm of Issleib and Bebel at Leipsic, from which place he was expelled under the state of siege, an action that finally cost him his interest in the firm erected by his talents and enterprise. He suffered about four years' imprisonment in all, two of which commenced when with Liebknecht he was condemned for attempt at high treason, the conviction being for his well-known Republican and Socialistic opinions, and not for any overt act performed. His term of imprisonment was served with Liebknecht, and under his teaching Bebel passed two years as a first-class prisoner, by which kind consideration of the Government he may be said to have received a very liberal education in the penitentiary. A sentence of six months was also imposed on him in the Parliamentary term 1874-77, when, after being tried at Dresden, he was convicted of speaking in a manner calculated to bring the Emperor into contempt (Majestaetsbeleidigung). In this case the Judge exercised a discretion which the law gave him, and declared Bebel's seat in the Reichsrath to be vacated, thereby necessitating a fresh election. The Socialist, however, was returned at the top of the poll, gaining more than three-fourths of the votes recorded in by far the largest poll ever taken in that district up till that time. Bebel's private character is pronounced stainless, and, despite his advanced opinions, he enjoys the warmest esteem of his Parliamentary opponents, his debating powers being acknowledged even by them as unexcelled in the House. A memorable passage from the speeches of Bebel is one directed to Bismarck in 1879, when the Chancellor formed his alliance with the Protectionists, having previously been a Free Trader:—"Now you have taken off the mask. Go on in this way, if you dare, and in five years your time will come."

A portly man was Wilhelm Liebknecht, some fifteen years the senior of Bebel over seventy at his death. As opposed to his coadjutor, Liebknecht received an excellent University education, and, indeed, relied for his living upon his writings in his mother-tongue, and in French and English. He was in arms for the Republic so far back as 1849, and had to go into exile when the revolution was defeated. His services in this direction, or rather an incident arising out of them, gained for him the name of "The Soldier" amongst his comrades. Being reproached by one of his Parliamentary opponents for having been exiled, he rose in his place and replied "Yes, I did bear arms for the Republic in my youth, and I would shoulder the musket again in defence of the Republic can cause if the people would only declare for it." As this anecdote would imply, Liebknecht was characterised by his fearlessness, and was ever ready to beard the lion in his den. He edited the Socialist official organ up to its suppression in 1878, and constantly contributed to the "Social Democrat" of Zurich and when the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" was purchased by the Government he was invited to continue, at a good remuneration, his articles, but refused. He was also a good orator, and a speech in Parliament, in which he recounted the treatment he had received at the hands of the Government, and which, he asserted, was the cause of much mental torture to his wife, ultimately ending in her death, is said to have brought tears to the eyes of many of the Members. "This Parliament of yours is nothing but the fig-leaf of absolutism," a retort he once gave to Bismarck, is an illustration of his power of invective. "Progress and Poverty," Henry George's well-known work, is said to have been anticipated in Liebknecht's "Die Grund-und Bodenfrage," published at Leipsic in 1874.

THE SURAT FANCY FAIR.

THE committee of management of the Parsi ladies, stall of the Surat Fancy Fair in aid of the Famine Relief acknowledges with thanks the undermentioned donations which were generously forwarded by the ladies

places outside Surat, and which greatly contributed to the success of the Parsi stall. The contributors of valuable aid in kind will also please accept the same hearty acknowledgments. As regards the personal efforts and substantial contributions in money and kind, of the local Parsi ladies and gentlemen, which have already been acknowlegad in the local papers, they were simply invaluable.

The following is a list of donors from Bombay and other places:—Sir Dinshahji Manekji Petit, Baronet, Rs. 125. The Hon'ble Bahmanji Dinshaji Petit, Rs. 50; Mrs. Awabai Kawasji D. M. Petit, Rs. 51; Mrs. Awabai Framji D. M. Petit, Rs. 50; A Parsi lady sympathizer of the poor Rs. 100; Dadabhoy Nasarwanji Contractor, Rs. 75; Rustomji Mancherji Kuka, Rs. 50; Bai Ratonbye Ardesir M. Kuka, Rs. 25; Mrs. Dahibye Damji Lakhmidas, (through Mrs. Nariman H. M. Doctor) Rs. 50; Mrs. Nariman Hormazdiar M. Doctor, Rs. 25; through Mr. K. N. Khan Saheb, Rs. 75; Mr. Hormazdiar Cooverji Coyaji (High Court Pleader) Rs. 20; Mr. Bahmanji Edalji Ka-hinatah, Rs. 10; Mr. Mancherji Framji Khan Rs. 15; Dr. K. B. Shroff, Rs. 10; Mr. Barzorji Ardesir Eani, Rs. 10; through Mr. Rustomji P. Mehta (Solicitor), Rs. 75; Mr. Pestonji D. Pianmaker, Rs. 5; Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Ghandi, Rs. 10; H.E.F.A. Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Ad majoram dei gloriam, Rs. 10; H. A. B., Rs. 5; N. Sorabji Rs. 5; other sums Rs. 18, through Mrs. Aimai P. Bhaka Doctor, Rs. 72; from Bombay sympathizers collected by Mr. Dinshah Temulji Nariman, through Mr. Jahangirshah Edalji Modi, Rs. 35; Balsar sympathizers, through Mrs. Sirinbye B. Wacha, Rs. 43; Bai Sunabye Sorabji Powawalla, Rs. 15; Bai Ratanbye Byramji Cama, Rs. 11; A Parsi family, Rs. 5; Bundeh friends, Rs. 5; Bai Aimai Phirozshah Menti, Rs. 10, through Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Modi (Barrister at law of Ahmedabad) Rs. 61; Mrs. M. P. Modi, Rs. 15; Mrs. Dinbye Sorabji J. Lalcaca, Rs. 10; Mrs. Pirozbye Ardesir J. Lalcaca, Rs. 15; Mr. Bahmanji A. Dalal, Rs. 11; Messrs. P. Dhanjibhai & Sons, Rs. 20; Messrs. Kuvarji and Byramji Edalji Umrigar, Rs. 17; The Kalyan shop of Messrs. Kuvarji Umrigar and B. Dalal, Rs. 10; Mr. Dhanjishah A. Umrigar, Rs. 10; Mrs. Virbyeji Kaisarji Umrigar, Rs. 5; Mrs. Shirinbye Phirozshah Umrigar, Rs. 5; Bai Shirinbye Merwanji Dubash, Rs. 25; A Parsi lady from the Punjab (through Mrs. Bhaka Doctor,) Rs. 20; A charitable Parsi lady, Rs. 10; Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhai Patel, Rs. 10; Sums of Rs. 5 each and under Rs. 42-8.

PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Panjim says:—Cholera is on the increase and a feeling of alarm is apparent among the villagers, who are generally a timid lot.

Our harbour is now fairly open, and on the 21st instant a pattimar from Jafferabad, a four-days' journey, entered the river; this has created an active demand for cocoanuts and copra, prices of which have risen about 10 per cent.

Much sympathy is felt here for the widow and children of Rear Admiral Raphael Andrade who twice governed this Colony and once Mozambique. He died at Cintra, Portugal, on the 25th ultimo of cerebral apoplexy. His Majesty the King on hearing of the sad event wrote a letter of condolence to his widow, who is an English lady, expressing his great sorrow at the unexpected death. The funeral took place on the 27th ultimo, and was very largely attended.

It is currently reported here that Senhor Diogenes Mascarenhas, a wealthy proprietor at Damaun, is to be created a Viscount for valuable and disinterested services rendered during the last famine and plague.

The Cruiser Dom Carlos left Lisbon for the China seas on the 2nd instant, and another expedition to China is in contemplation, which will be commanded by Colonel Mouzinho Albuquerque of African renown.

A chapel at Paliem de Juem fell down during the last heavy rains.

Mr. Pemberton, the energetic Agent of the West India Portuguese Railway, who is now in London, is using his best endeavours and influence towards the establishment of direct communication between Europe and Marmagao, and there is every chance of success. With direct communication and a few Agency houses established at Mormugao, the railway and harbour works are sure to cover at least three-fourths of the guaranteed interest.

The Director of Public Works, Colonel Assa lost his sister on the 23rd instant and the poor will be the sufferers, for she was a charitable lady and an exemplary Christian.

A wooden box containing gold bars and sovereigns was found at the seashore of Banalim by some fishermen, who divided the treasure among themselves, but as they could not preserve secret the news got abroad. It is supposed to belong to some wrecked vessel.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	61	57	65	27	64	72	60	40
Tuesday, 28th August	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	25
Total....	61	60	65	31	64	74	60	65
Total fall to Aug. 28th 1899	29	3	31	75	36	77	32	1
Total fall to Aug. 28th 1898	57	77	53	53	55	57	53	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	54	22
From 6 a.m. 27th to 6 a.m. 28th August	0	8
Total....	54	30

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	192	10
26th August	0	53
Total....	192	63

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	77	40
Sunday, 26th August	0	36
Total....	77	76
Total up to 26th August, 1899	27	34

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered....	67	83
Tuesday, 28th August, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	50
Total....	68	69
Total fall to 28th August, 1899	37	83

Tuesday 5 p.m.—There has been a break in the rain. Nagli and Vari sowing completed in Salsette. There were four attacks and two deaths from plague yesterday. Three attacks and two deaths from plague are reported to-day in Thana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·559	SE	3	102·6	83·4	74	...	12·03	−2·05
Sirsa	29·531	SE	6	102·8	82·1	84	...	7·64	−7·73
Delhi	29·535	Calm	1	87·7	80·5	93	0·15	10·21	−10·96
Agra	29·572	SE	6	93·5	78·9	87	1·39	11·41	−9·33
Cawnpore	29·527	NE	1	91·8	79·1	89	0·60	22·13	−0·18
Allahabad	29·473	ENE	5	91·6	78·3	96	1·74	20·72	−7·58
Jhansi	29·538	Calm	5	86·2	77·1	95	0·13	21·13	−7·72
Jacobabad	29·557	SE	2	104·9	81·1	65	...	3·35	+0·71
Karachi	29·643	W	11	82·4	?	70	...	1·67	−3·35
Jeypore	29·625	NW	5	89·2	77·1	83	...	15·21	−5·77
Ajmere	29·622	NW	8	86·9	77·6	78	0·08	16·97	−0·48
Deesa	29·653	WSW	8	92·1	76·6	82	...	23·89	+3·07
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·685	WSW	7	92·3	75·9	86	...	15·25	+4·23
Jamnagar	29·694	SSW	6	85·1	74·2	87	0·01	21·21	...
Rajkot	29·704	S	10	89·9	73·7	83	...	37·40	+14·71

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

If the country is really in danger, writes the "Board Arrow," it is owing to the persistent neglect of the Government to organise the congested masses of men which do duty for a home army. It is perfectly true that Great Britain and Ireland are crowded with troops of all sorts, but these men can hardly be regarded as effective soldiers at present. We have also, at home a certain number of regulars, chiefly those unable or unfitted to go abroad. We have reserve squadrons sufficient to form cavalry regiments, but lacking in physique, age, and training, and deficient in horses and other necessaries to mobility. We have newly formed field batteries in which the name does duty for the substance. There are Royal Reserve Battalions, facetiously dubbed "The Old and Crusted," numerous battalions of militia, their very opposite in age and experience, and sadly below strength; and finally a mass of volunteers hurriedly rushed into emergency training at lavish expense, and this is an army which is to save the heart of the Empire from any possible attack. But there is no tactical organisation, no proper system of command, and no guarantee that these masses of men can within any reasonable time be transformed into an effective army worthy of the name. Yet Lord Salisbury is satisfied, but it may be plainly stated that the country is not. The time has passed for the nation to rely on the optimistic assurances of Cabinet Ministers. France has had bitter cause to regret that not even one gaeter-button was wanting to betray the utter unreadiness of her army for the terrible struggle with Germany. The British nation is beginning to think for itself in military matters. . . . An efficient field army is not to be evolved at once out of the present congestion, and of that fact the Government must either know or else be content to remain in criminal ignorance.

When the quality of the Boer as a guerilla fighter was doubted, observe a service paper, it was never imagined that he would be left by an advancing army in possession of his horse, rifle, and guns; neither was it supposed that rebellion would be made as paying today as it was in the past. It is, however, true that his staying power has surprised the people who know him best. Christian de Wet is a type absolutely new in Boer warfare, and, therefore, one more instance of the extraordinary military adaptability of this nation of farmers. The cause is not far to seek. British generals have to hold a long line—in General Rundle's case a hundred miles—against an enemy familiar with every inch of the country, and mobile to a degree undreamed of at Aldershot. Unfortunately, we have taken no pains to discount these advantages. "Neutrals," transformed into loyal British subjects by taking an oath, whose sacredness they respect not, are allowed to join commandoes in the field as though the work of pacification were still to begin. Whitewashed burghers are left in places of trust, so that they are in position to give information to the enemy. To this cause we owe the disaster to the Derbyshires; and Lennox, the man implicated, was only given five years' penal servitude! As for the burghers supposed to be neutral they are in constant communication with their friends in the field, supplying them with food, intelligence, and clothes possibly even with shelter.

Whatever may or may not be the outcome of the recent manœuvres, write the *United Service Gazette*, there can be little doubt that valuable evidence will have been accumulated as to the performance of the Belleville boilers. In a particular group of cruisers belonging to the B Fleet were to be found the Ariadne and St. George, both rated first-class cruisers, the former lauched in 1898, of 11,000 tons, with engines of 18,000 i.h.p., the latter dating from 1892, of 7,700 tons and 12,000 i.h.p. The Ariadne has Bellewille boilers, the St. George the old-fashioned type. The Ariadne is said to have consumed at ordinary steaming rates the immense number of 750 tons per day, and her coal-carrying capacity being 2,000 tons, the supply would be used up in two days and a half. Meanwhile the St. George would be burning about 90 tons per day, so that her bunkers, which hold about 900 tons, would not be emptied for ten days. Granted that the top speed of the Ariadne is some three-quarters of a knot higher than that of the St. George, the advantage would seem to be somewhat dearly purchased.

Mr. Seddon's Colonial Army scheme is an important development. Time was when Canada led the Empire; to-day it is Australia; in a few years time, it is to to hoped, the proud distinction will belong to Greater Britain. Last July Queensland set the magnificent wave of Colonial loyalty rolling towards South Africa by the offer of troops. New Zealand was the first to land a contingent in Cape Town; she is the first to devise a scheme for the organisation of a Colonial Army and Naval Reserve. Not only has it been presented to Parliament, but it has been refered to a Select Committee, and forwarded to the Home Government and the governments of Canada and Australia. That a conference must be called to discuss it is obvious. The scheme is an excellent one, and has much in common with the scheme advanced by Lord Brassey, but it is more detailed and on a brigger scale, It is, however, mainly important as the second great step taken by the Colonies towards bearing their share of military and naval responsibilities. The first was the voluntary offer of contingents during the present campaign in South Africa. Hence we must suppose that the Colonials are very much in earnest. That Mr. Seddon's scheme will find favour in Australia and the Dominion there is little doubt. It is so entirely adapted to Colonial conditions that no other is likely to take its place. The only point which is likely to provoke discussion is the basis of payment, which, with goodwill on both sides should not prove a serious obstacle to agreement. An army of mounted infantry, 100,000 strong, unequalled the world over as scouts, riders, and shots, and a Naval Reserve recruited from the hardy fishermen of the Atlantic Coast, are additions to England's material strength which any other Power would be overjoyed to receive.

The Premier of New Zealand, Reuter's agent at Wellington telegraphs, disapproves of the action of the military authorities in South Africa in giving discharges to the members of the New Zealand Contingent. He says that the men were sent out as soldiers, not as police-men, and he fully expected that they would continue as such until the conclusion of the war and then return to New Zealand. The objection is most reasonable. If a British force were sent to New Zealand, the Home Government would naturally object to men being taken from their regiments and provided with positions in the colony without permission being first obtained. It is a matter which might easily be arranged, but any high-handed action on the part of the Home Government might result in so much mischief that we trust the explanations will be satisfactory. We cannot bring ourselves to belive that offers have been made to the men to accept service in South Africa permanently without due representation having been made to the Government of New Zealand, for, if such has been the case, someone must have blundered egregiously.

A few months ago Russia was found to be storing large quantities of Welsh coal at Port Arthur, and now we learn that the French Government is receiving large consignments of this fuel and is storing it at Lens. There seems to be no doubt at all as to this fact, nor is it reasonable to doubt that the coal is designed as a reserve for the French Navy. Is there no means of appealing to the patriotism of our coal owners? asks a service paper. Free Trade is a great blessing in some respects, but when it comes to supplying foreigners with the best Welsh coal for their ships of war to the detriment of our own people, is it not almost time to pause? We have learned from our own experiments how greatly the efficiency of torpedo boats is increased by the utilisation of the best coal, and yet our Government appears to be powerless to check the export of a coal that is unequalled in Europe or any quarter of the world. And, whilst foreign governments are thus accumulating stores of Welsh coal, it is far from certain that the reserves at the disposal of the British Admiralty are sufficiently large. Two years ago a strike of miners obliged the Admiralty to cancel the naval manœuvres. Since then, some steps have been taken to increase the reserves at the home ports, but the British coaling stations abroad are nearly all supplied on a hand-to-mouth system, especially those on the Cape route. At Ascension Island and St. Helena there is hardly ever sufficient coal to supply a squadron, and there is no reserve for merchant steamers. It is time this matter were looked into, for the difficulties of replenishing the reserves of coal in time of war will be serious.

Admiral Francis Close, speaking from personal experience of West African fever, mentions the advantage of hair pillows over those stuffed with feathers. The latter absorb and retain heat, while the former is a non-conductor, and the gallant Admiral suggests that only those made of hair should be sent to South African hospitals. We hardly agree, however, with him that hair in pillows never get hard, as we are reminded of a correspondent who endured much fever in the Bight of Biafra, begging his servant to pick and repack the resting-place of a fevered head.

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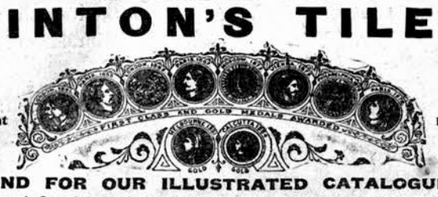

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We will recognise as a bird anything belonging to the feathered tribe, whether it be a Hen, Crow, Singer or any other kind. You can use any letter as many times to make a name as it appears in the list of letters above; for instance, Woodcock, Plower, Snow Bird, &c. To any persons who can make a list of 25 or more different names of birds, we will give absolutely FREE a beautiful Prize value £200 or less.

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When you have made out your list fill out the line on the bottom of this adv. and send to us with a Stamped, Addressed envelope, then if you are awarded a prize you can if you desire get the prize by becoming a subscriber to *The Woman's World*. We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 Birds, and our gifts will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second best solution each day a beautiful Imported Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions, each day a Kouran-Sakih Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, Prizes of Good Value. These prizes will be forwarded daily, you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the result. There is no element of lottery in our plan, it makes no difference whether we get your solution late or early in the day. All you need is to post this adv. to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best YOU SHALL HAVE THE GOLD WATCH or if second best the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize. There is absolutely no opportunity for deception on our part—we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you have gained by answering the puzzles. As soon after 4 p.m. each day as possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are fully satisfied you can send your subscription to *The Woman's World* and your prize will go by return of post carefully packed. To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, brains and reputation, we know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea, we know that this million of well pleased subscribers can be induced to recommend *The Woman's World* to all friends thereby building up our circulation still further. We are willing to spend £5,000 in this contest in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until January 1st, 1901.

We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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The "Woman's World" is a thoroughly reliable concern, we are known to do exactly as we advertise. As to our reliability we refer to any Advertising Agent or business man of London.

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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
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For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE
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Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments.
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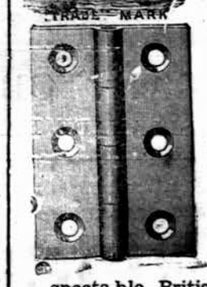
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True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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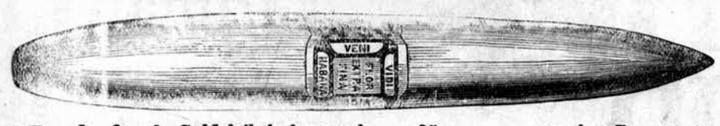

Vera-flor fina, in Gold foil, in boxes of	25	.....per box Rs.	6	8
Flor d Alma, in Silver, " "	25	..... " "	4	0
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Queens (small size like cigarettes)	50	..... " "	4	0
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Pour la Noblesse and Bouquets, with rings	25	..... " "	4	0
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

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Are ma chines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have al ways been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

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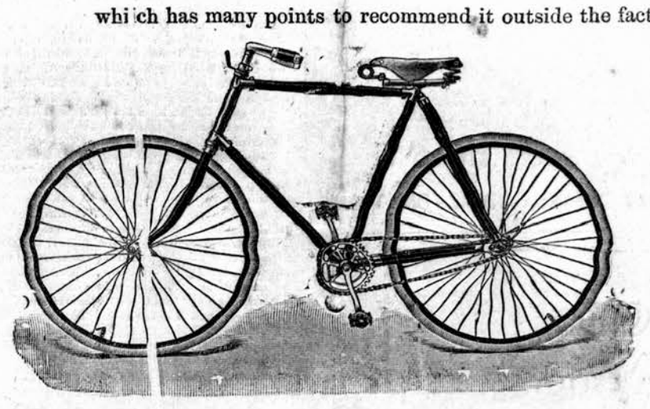
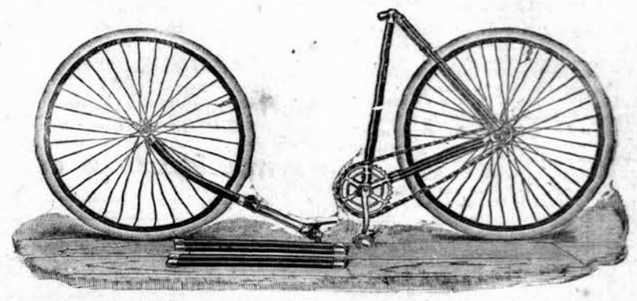


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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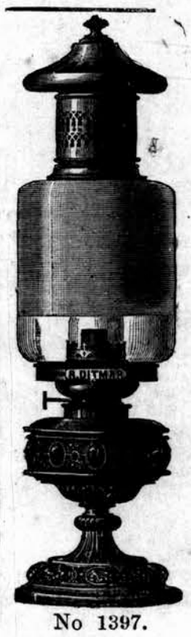

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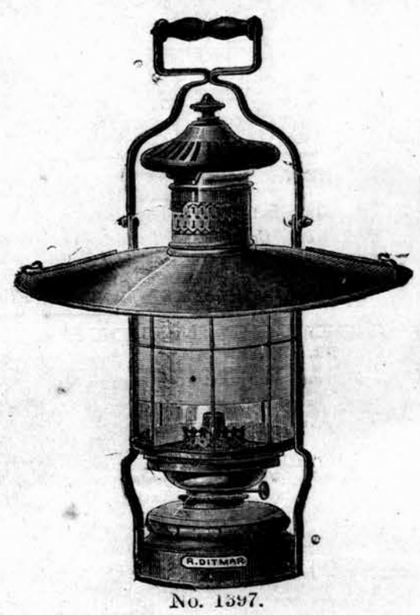

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The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20"×14"×11½" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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